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| L1    | 294  | (random\$5 with sampl\$5) and (@ad<"20010702") and ("707"/\$.ccls. or "711"/\$.ccls.)   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR               | ON      | 2004/12/16 13:28 |
| L2    | 25   | L1 and (database with partition)  | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR               | ON      | 2004/12/16 13:35 |
| L3    | 0    | L1 and (extrapolat\$3 with replic\$9 with partition)  | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR               | ON      | 2004/12/16 13:36 |
| L4    | 0    | L1 and ((analy\$7 or calculat\$3 or determin\$3) with replic\$9 with partition)   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR               | ON      | 2004/12/16 13:37 |
| L5    | 3    | L1 and (replic\$9 with partition)   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR               | ON      | 2004/12/16 13:37 |
| S1    | 1    | "20030004973"   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR               | ON      | 2004/02/06 11:17 |
| S2    | 6    | "5511190".pn. or "5675786".pn. or "5970495".pn. or "6049861".pn. or "6092085".pn. or "6128611".pn.  | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR               | ON      | 2004/09/29 19:17 |
| S3    | 7    | ((database or record\$2 or file\$2) with random with sampling).ab. and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR               | ON      | 2003/07/26 15:07 |
| S4    | 129  | ((database or record\$2 or file\$2) with random with sampling) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR               | ON      | 2004/01/15 08:30 |
| S5    | 24   | ((random with sampling) same (replicat\$3 or reproduc\$3 or (re adj produc\$3)) same (database or file\$2 or record\$2)) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR               | ON      | 2004/09/30 09:29 |
| S6    | 60   | ((("5511190".pn. or "5675786".pn. or "5970495".pn. or "6049861".pn. or "6092085".pn. or "6128611".pn.) or ((random with sampling with (database or file\$2 or record\$2)) and (replicat\$3 or reproduc\$3 or (re adj produc\$3))) or (random with sampling with (database or file\$2 or record\$2)) or ((replicat\$3 or reproduc\$3 or (re adj produc\$3)) and (random with sampling))) and (@ad<"20010702") and "707"/\$.ccls. | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR               | ON      | 2003/07/12 13:51 |

|     |    |   |                                |    |    |                  |
|-----|----|---|--------------------------------|----|----|------------------|
| S7  | 79 | ((random with sampling) same (database or file\$2 or record\$2)) and (replicat\$3 or reproduc\$3 or regenerat\$3 or (re adj produc\$3) or (re adj generat\$3)) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2003/07/12 17:39 |
| S8  | 7  | ((random with sampling) same (database or file\$2 or record\$2)) and (replicat\$3 or reproduc\$3 or regenerat\$3 or (re adj produc\$3) or (re adj generat\$3)) and (@ad<"20010702") and "707"/\$. ccls.                         | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2003/07/12 18:22 |
| S9  | 27 | (random with sampling) and (database with partition\$3) and (@ad<"20010702")  | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2003/07/12 20:07 |
| S10 | 2  | ("5511190".pn. or "5675786".pn. or "5970495".pn. or "6049861".pn. or "6092085".pn. or "6128611".pn.) and (random with sampl\$3)   | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2003/07/12 18:56 |
| S11 | 7  | ((replicat\$3 or copy\$3 or reproduc\$3 or regenerat\$3 or (re adj produc\$3) or (re adj generat\$3)) with (part\$3 or selectiv\$5) with database).ab. and (replicat\$3 with database) and (@ad<"20010702") and "707"/\$. ccls. | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2003/08/09 13:19 |
| S12 | 66 | (random\$3 with sampl\$5) and ((replicat\$3 or reproduc\$3 or (re adj produc\$3) or cop\$5) with database) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2003/07/26 20:59 |
| S13 | 25 | ((analy\$5 or comput\$3 or calculat\$3 or determin\$3 or report\$3) with partition\$3 with size) and (random\$3 with sampl\$5) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2003/08/09 13:18 |
| S14 | 44 | ((replicat\$3 or copy\$3 or reproduc\$3 or regenerat\$3 or (re adj produc\$3) or (re adj generat\$3)) with partition with database) and (@ad<"20010702")  | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2003/08/09 13:53 |
| S15 | 29 | (random with sampling) and (database with (replicat\$5 or cop\$5 or partition\$3)) and (@ad<"20010702") and "707"/\$. ccls.   | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2003/08/10 15:59 |
| S16 | 1  | "5179699".pn. and (partition with boundar\$5)   | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2003/08/10 18:07 |

|     |     |   |                          |    |    |                  |
|-----|-----|---|--------------------------|----|----|------------------|
| S17 | 403 | (random with sampl\$3 with (database\$2 or table\$2)) and (@ad<"20010702")  | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/01/15 08:33 |
| S18 | 40  | (random with sampl\$3 with ((build adj in) or (built adj in) or integrat\$5 or includ\$3 or "have" or "has" or "having") with (database\$2 or table\$2)) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/09/29 18:02 |
| S19 | 5   | ((random near2 sampl\$3) same (database\$2 near3 manag\$9)) and (@ad<"20010702")  | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/02/06 10:02 |
| S20 | 82  | (random near2 sampl\$3) and ((database or data) with mining) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/02/06 10:27 |
| S21 | 2   | ((random near2 sampl\$3) with (integrat\$3 or part or ((build or built) adj in)) with database) and (@ad<"20010702")  | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/02/06 11:04 |
| S22 | 410 | (sampling with database) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/02/06 11:06 |
| S23 | 57  | (sampling same (database near3 manag\$9)) and (@ad<"20010702")  | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/02/06 11:07 |
| S24 | 10  | (sampling same (database near3 manag\$9) same partition\$3) and (@ad<"20010702")  | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/02/06 11:07 |
| S25 | 1   | "5710915".pn.   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/02/06 11:15 |
| S26 | 1   | "6253300".pn.   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/02/06 11:18 |
| S27 | 1   | "5950185".pn.   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/02/06 12:13 |
| S28 | 1   | "20030004944"   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/09/29 16:11 |
| S29 | 0   | (random with sampl\$3 with ((build adj in) or (built adj in) or integrat\$5 or includ\$3 or "have" or "has" or "having") with database\$2 with management) and (@ad<"20010702") | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/09/29 18:41 |

|     |    |   |   |    |    |                  |
|-----|----|---|---|----|----|------------------|
| S30 | 11 | (random with sampl\$3 with ((build adj in) or (built adj in) or integrat\$5 or includ\$3 or "have" or "has" or "having") with database\$2) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB                    | OR | ON | 2004/09/29 18:03 |
| S31 | 21 | (sampling with ((build adj in) or (built adj in) or integrat\$5 or includ\$3 or incorporat\$3 or "have" or "has" or "having") with database\$2) and (@ad<"20010702") and "707"/\$. ccls.  | US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/09/29 18:58 |
| S32 | 0  | ((((build adj in) or (built adj in) or integrat\$5 or includ\$3 or incorporat\$3) with database\$2 with (management or system) with (less or few\$5) with ((function near2 call) or (input near3 output) or "i/o" or "I/O")) and (@ad<"20010702") | US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/09/29 19:01 |
| S33 | 11 | "5511190".pn. or "5675786".pn. or "5970495".pn. or "6049861".pn. or "6092085".pn. or "6128611".pn. or "5179699".pn. or "5675786".pn. or "6185559".pn. or "5710915".pn. or "6253300".pn. or "6542886".pn.  | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB                    | OR | ON | 2004/09/29 19:19 |
| S34 | 2  | (random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with database with partition) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB                    | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 09:46 |
| S35 | 16 | (random with sampling) and ((replicat\$5 or copy\$3) with database) and (@ad<"20010702")  | US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 10:15 |
| S36 | 3  | (random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with database with (partition or size)) and (replicat\$3 or copy\$3) and (@ad<"20010702")  | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB                    | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 09:47 |
| S37 | 13 | (random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with database with (partition or size or boundar\$7)) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB                    | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 09:59 |
| S38 | 37 | (random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with (database or table) with (partition or size or boundar\$7)) and (@ad<"20010702")  | US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB                    | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 10:31 |

|     |    |  |   |    |    |                  |
|-----|----|--|---|----|----|------------------|
| S39 | 24 | ((random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with (database or table) with (partition or size or boundar\$7)) and (@ad<"20010702")) not ((random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with database with (partition or size or boundar\$7)) and (@ad<"20010702")) | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB                          | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 10:00 |
| S40 | 5  | (random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with (database or table) with (partition or size or boundar\$7)) and ((replicat\$3 or copy\$5 or mov\$5) with (database or table)) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB                          | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 10:16 |
| S41 | 7  | ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with database with partition) and (replicat\$3 with database) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB                          | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 10:03 |
| S42 | 2  | "6564221".pn.  | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>EPO; JPO;<br>DERWENT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 10:11 |
| S43 | 14 | (random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with (database or table) with (partition or size or boundar\$7)) and (distribut\$3 with (database or table)) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB                          | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 10:16 |
| S44 | 94 | (random with sampling) and ((replicat\$5 or copy\$3 or distribut\$3) with database) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>EPO; JPO;<br>DERWENT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 10:31 |
| S45 | 12 | ((replicat\$3 or copy\$5) with database).ab. and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with (database or table) with (partition or size or boundar\$7)) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB                          | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 10:34 |
| S46 | 93 | (replicat\$3 with database).ab. and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB                          | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 10:34 |
| S47 | 76 | (replicat\$3 with database).ab. and (@ad<"20010702") and "707"/\$.ccls.  | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB                          | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 10:36 |
| S48 | 2  | (replicat\$3 with database).ab. and (sampling) and (@ad<"20010702")  | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB                          | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 10:51 |

|     |     |  |                                |    |    |                  |
|-----|-----|--|--------------------------------|----|----|------------------|
| S49 | 44  | ((replicate or replicating) with database) and (sampling) and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 11:45 |
| S50 | 19  | ((replicate or replicating) with database).ab. and (@ad<"20010702")  | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 11:12 |
| S51 | 231 | ((replicate or replicating) with database) and "707"/\$.ccls. and (@ad<"20010702")   | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 11:50 |
| S52 | 12  | ((replicate or replicating) with database) same ((size or partition or boundar\$5) with database)) and "707"/\$.ccls. and (@ad<"20010702") | US-PGPUB;<br>USPAT;<br>IBM_TDB | OR | ON | 2004/09/30 11:51 |

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1 **A spatio-temporal data model for analysing personal biographies**

*Theriault, M.; Seguin, A.-M.; Aube, Y.; Villeneuve, P.Y.;*

Database and Expert Systems Applications, 1999. Proceedings. Tenth International Workshop on , 1-3 Sept. 1999

Pages:410 - 418

[\[Abstract\]](#)   [\[PDF Full-Text \(192 KB\)\]](#)   IEEE CNF

2 **Evaluation of sampling for data mining of association rules**

*Zaki, M.J.; Parthasarathy, S.; Wei Li; Ogihara, M.;*

Research Issues in Data Engineering, 1997. Proceedings. Seventh International Workshop on , 7-8 April 1997

Pages:42 - 50

[\[Abstract\]](#)   [\[PDF Full-Text \(700 KB\)\]](#)   IEEE CNF

3 **An active learning framework for content-based information retrieval**

*Cha Zhang; Tsuhan Chen;*

Multimedia, IEEE Transactions on , Volume: 4 , Issue: 2 , June 2002

Pages:260 - 268

[\[Abstract\]](#)   [\[PDF Full-Text \(279 KB\)\]](#)   IEEE JNL

4 **SUPRA: a sampling-query optimization method for large-scale OLAP**

*Ushijima, K.; Fujiwara, S.; Nishizawa, I.; Sagawa, N.;*

Database and Expert Systems Applications, 1998. Proceedings. Ninth International Workshop on , 26-28 Aug. 1998

Pages:232 - 237

[\[Abstract\]](#)   [\[PDF Full-Text \(64 KB\)\]](#)   IEEE CNF

5 **Sampling from spatial databases**

*Olken, F.; Rotem, D.;*

Data Engineering, 1993. Proceedings. Ninth International Conference on , 19-23 April 1993  
 Pages:199 - 208

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(620 KB\)\]](#) IEEE CNF

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**6 Designing efficient distributed algorithms using sampling techniques**

*Rajasekaran, S.; Wei, D.S.L.;*

Parallel Processing Symposium, 1997. Proceedings., 11th International , 1-5 April 1997

Pages:397 - 401

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(480 KB\)\]](#) IEEE CNF

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**7 Maintenance of materialized views of sampling queries**

*Olken, F.; Rotem, D.;*

Data Engineering, 1992. Proceedings. Eighth International Conference on , 2-3 Feb. 1992

Pages:632 - 641

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(664 KB\)\]](#) IEEE CNF

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**8 Annotating retrieval database with active learning**

*Zhang, C.; Chen, T.;*

Image Processing, 2003. Proceedings. 2003 International Conference on , Volume: 2 , 14-17 Sept. 2003

Pages:II - 595-8 vol.3

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(377 KB\)\]](#) IEEE CNF

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**9 Finding interesting associations without support pruning**

*Cohen, E.; Datar, M.; Fujiwara, S.; Gionis, A.; Indyk, P.; Motwani, R.; Ullman, J.D.; Yang, C.;*

Knowledge and Data Engineering, IEEE Transactions on , Volume: 13 , Issue: 1 , Jan.-Feb. 2001

Pages:64 - 78

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(504 KB\)\]](#) IEEE JNL

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**10 Expand training set for face detection by GA re-sampling**

*Jie Chen; Xilin Chen; Wen Gao;*

Automatic Face and Gesture Recognition, 2004. Proceedings. Sixth IEEE International Conference on , 17-19 May 2004

Pages:73 - 78

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(1438 KB\)\]](#) IEEE CNF

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**11 Land use mapping and monitoring in the Netherlands using remote sensing data**

*de Wit, A.J.W.;*

Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 2003. IGARSS '03. Proceedings. 2003 IEEE International , Volume: 4 , 21-25 July 2003

Pages:2614 - 2616 vol.4

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(1307 KB\)\]](#) IEEE CNF

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**12 A secure database for human specimen repositories**

*de Azevedo, D.F.G.; de Souza, A.C.; Glock, F.S.; Russomano, T.; Glock, S.S.;*  
 Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society, 2003. Proceedings of the 25th Annual  
 International Conference of the IEEE , Volume: 4 , 17-21 Sept. 2003  
 Pages:3471 - 3473 Vol.4

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(289 KB\)\]](#) IEEE CNF

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**13 Density control through random sampling: an architectural perspective**

*Ellis, G.; Dix, A.;*  
 Information Visualisation, 2002. Proceedings. Sixth International Conference  
 on , 10-12 July 2002  
 Pages:82 - 90

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(501 KB\)\]](#) IEEE CNF

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**14 Microdata disclosure limitation in statistical databases: query size and random sample query control**

*Duncan, G.T.; Mukherjee, S.;*  
 Research in Security and Privacy, 1991. Proceedings., 1991 IEEE Computer Society  
 Symposium on , 20-22 May 1991  
 Pages:278 - 287

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(716 KB\)\]](#) IEEE CNF

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**15 Random sampling of and a scheme for reporting of malfunctions in electricity meters in Sweden**

*Nilsson, H.;*  
 Metering and Tariffs for Energy Supply, 1999. Ninth International Conference on  
 (Conf. Publ. No. 462) , 25-28 May 1999  
 Pages:143 - 145

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Knowledge and Data Engineering Exchange Workshop, 1997. Proceedings , 4 Nov. 1997

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# 1 [Advanced tutorials: Software for uniform random number generation: distinguishing the good and the bad](#)

Pierre L'Ecuyer

December 2001 **Proceedings of the 33nd conference on Winter simulation**Full text available: pdf(175.96 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The requirements, design principles, and statistical testing approaches of uniform random number generators for simulation are briefly surveyed. An object-oriented random number package where random number streams can be created at will, and with convenient tools for manipulating the streams, is presented. A version of this package is now implemented in the *Arena* and *AutoMod* simulation tools. We also test some random number generators available in popular software environments such ...

# 2 [Implementing a random number package with splitting facilities](#)

Pierre L'Ecuyer, Serge Côté

March 1991 **ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software (TOMS)**, Volume 17 Issue 1Full text available: pdf(794.01 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

A portable set of software tools is described for uniform random variates generation. It provides for multiple generators running simultaneously, and each generator has its sequence of numbers partitioned into many long (disjoint) substreams. Simple procedure calls allow the user to make any generator "jump" ahead to the beginning of its next substream, back to the beginning of its current substream, or back to the beginning of its first substream.... Implementation issue ...

**Keywords:** combined generators, disjoint streams, portability, repeatability

# 3 [On the Deng-Lin random number generators and related methods](#)

Pierre L'ecuyer, Renée Touzin

January 2004 **Statistics and Computing**, Volume 14 Issue 1Full text available: [Publisher Site](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)

We study the structure and point out weaknesses of recently proposed random number generators based on special types of linear recurrences with small coefficients, which allow fast implementations. Our theoretical analysis is complemented by the results of simple empirical statistical tests that the generators fail decisively. Directions for improvement and alternative generators are also pointed out.

**Keywords:** efficient generator, lattice structure, multiple recursive generator (MRG), statistical test of randomness

#### 4 OCB: A block-cipher mode of operation for efficient authenticated encryption

Phillip Rogaway, Mihir Bellare, John Black

August 2003 **ACM Transactions on Information and System Security (TISSEC)**, Volume 6 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(568.74 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

We describe a parallelizable block-cipher mode of operation that simultaneously provides privacy and authenticity. OCB encrypts-and-authenticates a nonempty string  $M \in \{0, 1\}^*$  using  $\lceil |M|/n \rceil + 2$  block-cipher invocations, where  $n$  is the block length of the underlying block cipher. Additional overhead is small. OCB refines a scheme, IAPM, suggested by Charanjit Jutla. Desirable properties of OCB include the ability to encrypt a bi ...

**Keywords:** AES, authenticity, block-cipher usage, cryptography, encryption, integrity, modes of operation, provable security, standards

#### 5 Modelling the Internet: On characterizing affinity and its impact on network performance

Gabriel Lucas, Abhishek Ghose, John Chuang

August 2003 **Proceedings of the ACM SIGCOMM workshop on Models, methods and tools for reproducible network research**

Full text available:  [pdf\(236.10 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

An important component of simulation-based network research is the selection of nodes to a member group, such as receivers in a multicast group or web clients in a content delivery network. In a seminal paper, Philips *et al.* introduce an algorithm for generating member groups with different degrees of affinity (clusteredness) and show that affinity can have a significant effect on multicast efficiency. Subsequent studies applying this algorithm have all used the algorithm's input paramete ...

#### 6 Storage: Deconstructing storage arrays

Timothy E. Denehy, John Bent, Florentina I. Popovici, Andrea C. Arpaci-Dusseau, Remzi H. Arpaci-Dusseau

October 2004 **Proceedings of the 11th international conference on Architectural support for programming languages and operating systems**

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.74 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

We introduce Shear, a user-level software tool that characterizes RAID storage arrays. Shear employs a set of controlled algorithms combined with statistical techniques to automatically determine the important properties of a RAID system, including the number of disks, chunk size, level of redundancy, and layout scheme. We illustrate the correctness of Shear by running it upon numerous simulated configurations, and then verify its real-world applicability by running Shear on both software-based ...

**Keywords:** RAID, storage

#### 7 Marginally specific alternatives to normal ARMA processes

Lee S. Dewald, Peter A. W. Lewis, Ed McKenzie

December 1987 **Proceedings of the 19th conference on Winter simulation**

Full text available:  [pdf\(261.14 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

In many practical cases in time series analysis, marginal distributions in stationary

situations are not Gaussian. It is therefore necessary to be able to generate and analyze non-Gaussian time series. Several non-Gaussian time series models are discussed in this paper. The marginal distributions are Laplace or l-Laplace distributions, and the correlation structure of the processes mimics that of the standard additive, linear, constant coefficient ARMA(p,q) models.

#### 8 Analysis methodology I: A new class of linear feedback shift register generators

Pierre L'Ecuyer, Francois Panneton

December 2000 **Proceedings of the 32nd conference on Winter simulation**

Full text available:  pdf(77.30 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

An efficient implementation of linear feedback shift register sequences with a given characteristic polynomial is obtained by a new method. It involves a polynomial linear congruential generator over the finite field with two elements. We obtain maximal equidistribution by constructing a suitable output mapping. Local randomness could be improved by combining the generator's output with that of some other (e.g., nonlinear and efficient) generator.

#### 9 Guest introduction

Pierre L'Ecuyer

October 2003 **ACM Transactions on Modeling and Computer Simulation (TOMACS)**,

Volume 13 Issue 4

Full text available:  pdf(46.47 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [index terms](#)

#### 10 Input process models

P. A. Jacobs, P. A. W. Lewis, E. McKenzie

December 1983 **Proceedings of the 15th conference on Winter Simulation - Volume 2**

Full text available:  pdf(124.75 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Time series models for positive-valued and discrete-valued input processes are discussed, with the emphasis on the simulation problems which arise in generating time series from these models.

#### 11 Analysis methodology: Simulation input analysis: difficulties in simulating queues with Pareto service

Donald Gross, John F. Shortle, Martin J. Fischer, Denise M. B. Masi

December 2002 **Proceedings of the 34th conference on Winter simulation: exploring new frontiers**

Full text available:  pdf(204.92 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

M/G/1 queues, where G is a heavy-tailed distribution, have applications in Internet modeling and modeling for insurance claim risk. The Pareto distribution is a special heavy-tailed distribution called a power-tailed distribution, and has been found to serve as adequate models for many of these situations. However, to get the waiting time distribution, one must resort to numerical methods, e.g., simulation. Many difficulties arise in simulating queues with Pareto service and we investigate wh ...

#### 12 Provably fast integer factoring with quasi-uniform small quadratic residues

B. Vallée

February 1989 **Proceedings of the twenty-first annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing**

Full text available:  pdf(873.23 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)


Finding small quadratic residues modulo  $n$ , when  $n$  is a large composite number of unknown factorisation is almost certainly a computationally hard problem. This problem arises in a natural way when factoring  $n$  by the use of congruences of squares. We construct here a polynomial-time algorithm based on the use of lattices, which finds in a near uniform way

quadratic residues mod  $n$  that are smaller than  $O(n^{2/3})$ . In this way, we derive a class of integer factorisation ...

### 13 A Taxonomy of Global Optimization Methods Based on Response Surfaces

Donald R. Jones

December 2001 **Journal of Global Optimization**, Volume 21 Issue 4

Full text available:  [Publisher Site](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

This paper presents a taxonomy of existing approaches for using response surfaces for global optimization. Each method is illustrated with a simple numerical example that brings out its advantages and disadvantages. The central theme is that methods that seem quite reasonable often have non-obvious failure modes. Understanding these failure modes is essential for the development of practical algorithms that fulfill the intuitive promise of the response surface approach.

**Keywords:** global optimization, kriging, response surface, splines

### 14 Detection of Cheaters in Vector Space Secret Sharing Schemes

Carles Padro, Germán Sáez, Jorge Luis Villar

January 1999 **Designs, Codes and Cryptography**, Volume 16 Issue 1

Full text available:  [Publisher Site](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

A perfect secret sharing scheme is a method of distributing shares of a secret among a set  $P$  of participants in such a way that only qualified subsets of  $P$  can reconstruct the secret from their shares and non-qualified subsets have absolutely no information on the value of the secret. In a secret sharing scheme, some participants could lie about the value of their shares in order to obtain some illicit ...

**Keywords:** detection of cheaters, information rate, secret sharing schemes, unconditionally security in secret sharing

### 15 Bayesian Sampling and Ensemble Learning in Generative Topographic Mapping

Akio Utsugi

December 2000 **Neural Processing Letters**, Volume 12 Issue 3

Full text available:  [Publisher Site](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Generative topographic mapping (GTM) is a statistical model to extract a hidden smooth manifold from data, like the self-organizing map (SOM). Although a deterministic search algorithm for the hyperparameters regulating the smoothness of the manifold has been proposed previously, it is based on approximations that are valid only on abundant data. Thus, it often fails to obtain suitable estimates on small data. In this paper, to improve the hyperparameter search in GTM, we construct a Gibbs sampler ...

**Keywords:** Gibbs sampler, Laplace method, Markov chain Monte Carlo, elastic net, evidence, hyperparameter search, self-organizing map, variational free energy

### 16 Performance evaluation of multiple time scale TCP under self-similar traffic conditions

Kihong Park, Tsunyi Tuan

April 2000 **ACM Transactions on Modeling and Computer Simulation (TOMACS)**, Volume 10 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(264.71 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Measurements of network traffic have shown that self-similarity is a ubiquitous

phenomenon spanning across diverse network environments. In previous work, we have explored the feasibility of exploiting long-range correlation structure in self-similar traffic for congestion control. We have advanced the framework of multiple time scale congestion control and shown its effectiveness at enhancing performance for rate-based feedback control. In this article, we extend the multiple time scale co ...

**Keywords:** TCP, congestion control, multiple time scale, network protocols, performance evaluation, self-similar traffic, simulation

### 17 Heterogeneous Beliefs, Risk and Learning in a Simple Asset Pricing Model

Carl Chiarella, Xue-Zhong He

February 2002 **Computational Economics**, Volume 19 Issue 1

Full text available:  [Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)


Trade among individuals occurs either because tastes (risk aversion) differ, endowments differ, or beliefs differ. Utilising the concept of 'adaptively rational equilibrium' and a recent framework of Brock and Hommes [6, 7] this paper incorporates risk and learning schemes into a simple discounted present value asset price model with heterogeneous beliefs. Agents have different risk aversion coefficients and adapt their beliefs (about future returns) over time by choosing from different predi ...

**Keywords:** asset pricing, bifurcation, heterogeneous beliefs, risk

### 18 Artificial intelligence approaches to software engineering: Using genetic algorithms and coupling measures to devise optimal integration test orders

Lionel C. Briand, Jie Feng, Yvan Labiche

July 2002 **Proceedings of the 14th international conference on Software engineering and knowledge engineering**

Full text available:  [pdf\(94.62 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

We present here an improved strategy to devise optimal integration test orders in object-oriented systems. Our goal is to minimize the complexity of stubbing during integration testing as this has been shown to be a major source of expenditure. Our strategy to do so is based on the combined use of inter-class coupling measurement and genetic algorithms. The former is used to assess the complexity of stubs and the latter is used to minimize complex cost functions based on coupling measurement. Us ...

**Keywords:** genetic algorithms, integration order, integration testing, object-oriented software engineering

### 19 LANDMARC: indoor location sensing using active RFID

Lionel M. Ni, Yunhao Liu, Yiu Cho Lau, Abhishek P. Patil

November 2004 **Wireless Networks**, Volume 10 Issue 6

Full text available:  [pdf\(472.08 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Growing convergence among mobile computing devices and embedded technology sparks the development and deployment of "context-aware" applications, where location is the most essential context. In this paper we present LANDMARC, a location sensing prototype system that uses Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology for locating objects inside buildings. The major advantage of LANDMARC is that it improves the overall accuracy of locating objects by utilizing the concept of reference tags. ...

**Keywords:** RFID, location-aware computing, sensing network, signal strength, wireless communication

**20 Algorithm 827: irbleigs: A MATLAB program for computing a few eigenpairs of a large sparse Hermitian matrix** ☐

J. Baglama, D. Calvetti, L. Reichel

September 2003 **ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software (TOMS)**, Volume 29 Issue 3Full text available:  pdf(119.50 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

irbleigs is a MATLAB program for computing a few eigenvalues and associated eigenvectors of a sparse Hermitian matrix of large order  $n$ . The matrix is accessed only through the evaluation of matrix-vector products. Working space of only a few  $n$ -vectors is required. The program implements a restarted block-Lanczos method. Judicious choices of acceleration polynomials make it possible to compute approximations of a few of the largest eigenvalues, a few of the smallest eigenvalues, or ...

**Keywords:** Block Lanczos method, eigenvalue computation, generalized eigenproblem, polynomial acceleration, singular values

Results 1 - 20 of 200

Result page: [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) [next](#)

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## Web

 Results 1 - 50 of about 7,050 for **database partition analysis "random sampling"**. (1.04 second)

### [PDF] **PARTITION SAMPLING FOR ACTIVE VIDEO DATABASE ANNOTATION** Fabrice ...

 File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - [View as HTML](#)

... However **partition** sampling provides more advantages with similar ... Figure (2) presents results on a real **database**. ... We use Latent Semantic **Analysis**, as described ...

www.eurecom.fr/~souvanna/wiamis04.pdf - [Similar pages](#)

### **Auditing catalogue quality by random sampling** - Commentary on the ...

... are susceptible to a mathematical **analysis**, and divide ... It is sometimes convenient to **partition** the population into ... of all records in the **database** rather than ...

owen.massey.net/dissertation/c4.html - 42k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

### **Antisampling for estimation: an overview**

... can be done where we **partition** a population ... of the **database** is captured in the **database** abstract ... administrative issues in both statistical **analysis** and **database** ...

www.cs.nps.navy.mil/people/faculty/rowe/anti.html - 57k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

### [PDF] **Random Sampling from Databases – A Survey**

 File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - [View as HTML](#)

... retrieve a sample of records from a **database** query for ... Stratified random sample: **partition** the population (eg by sex) than take SRS of ... **Analysis** difficult ...

www.cise.ufl.edu/~adobra/approxqp/talk2.pdf - [Similar pages](#)

### [PDF] **THE SAMPLING ANALYSIS PATTERN**

 File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - [View as HTML](#)

... Software Stability concepts will **partition** the Sampling term into EBTs ... 2: CRC Cards representation of the Sampling **Analysis** Pattern ... of Data in **Database** Systems. ...

www.engr.sjsu.edu/~fayad/publications/ conference/Sampling-Pattern-fnl.pdf - [Similar pages](#)

### [PDF] **Microsoft PowerPoint - sampling**

 File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - [View as HTML](#)

... require substantial changes to the **database** engine ... Stratified random sample: **partition** the population ... a random element in reservoir • **Analysis**: – The main ...

www.cs.ucsb.edu/~ambuj/ Courses/multimediaDB/sampling.pdf - [Similar pages](#)

### [PPT] **290I Indexing Multimedia Databases**

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... As with histograms, wavelets require substantial changes to the **database** engine. 8. ... Stratified random sample: **partition** the population (eg by sex) than ... **Analysis**: ...

www.cs.ucsb.edu/~ambuj/ Courses/multimediaDB/sampling.ppt - [Similar pages](#)

[ [More results from www.cs.ucsb.edu](#) ]

### [PPT] **Slide 1**

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... Sampling may not reduce **database** I/Os (page at a time ... Clustering **analysis** (see sections before ... distinct values at the most significant digit, **partition** the range ...

learning.unl.ac.uk/csp002n/CSP002N\_wk3.ppt - Dec 14, 2004 - [Similar pages](#)

### **Obligatory**

... Matrices, Elementary Matrices, Invertibility, **Partition** of Matrices ... 383, Applied Numerical **Analysis**, 3 - 0 ... Description **Database** and its Specifications; **Database** ...

www.stat.hacettepe.edu.tr/english/pages/lisans-sag.php - 38k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[PPT] [www.cse.ohio-state.edu/~srini/694Z/3prep.ppt](http://www.cse.ohio-state.edu/~srini/694Z/3prep.ppt)

File Format: Microsoft Powerpoint 97 - [View as HTML](#)

... **Partition** data set into clusters, and one can store cluster representation ... Cluster

**Analysis**. ... each class (or subpopulation of interest) in the overall **database**. ...

[Similar pages](#)

[PDF] [Tutorial Title: Data Mining and its Role in Database Systems ...](#)

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - [View as HTML](#)

... **discriminant analysis**: linear separation ... **Database** methods: ... of gaussians, ...)  $\propto$  go bump-hunting  $\propto$  compute  $P(X_i | \text{Cluster } j)$  • **Partition**-based:  $\propto$  ...

[www.vldb.org/archive/vldb2000/tutorial\\_02.pdf](http://www.vldb.org/archive/vldb2000/tutorial_02.pdf) - [Similar pages](#)

[PDF] [Sampling Large Databases for Association Rules](#)

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... so far, in particular in terms of **database** operations ... the level-wise method and the **Partition** algorithm below ... KMR+94, TKR+95], and a theoretical **analysis** of an ...

[www.vldb.org/conf/1996/P134.PDF](http://www.vldb.org/conf/1996/P134.PDF) - [Similar pages](#)

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[Consistent database sampling as a database prototyping approach](#)

... Weyuker, Bingchiang Jeng, Analyzing **Partition** Testing Strategies ... Conference on Information Systems **Analysis** and Synthesis ... on Principles of **database** systems, p ...

[portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=766495](http://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=766495) - [Similar pages](#)

[Applications of random sampling in computational geometry. II](#)

... New applications of **random sampling** in computational geometry ... Primary Classification: F. Theory of Computation F.2 **ANALYSIS** OF ALGORITHMS AND PROBLEM COMPLEXITY ...

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... 2003 3 The average case **analysis** of **partition** sorts (context ... **Database** Tuning: Principles, Experiments, a.. (context) - Shash - 2002 3 Plant systems biology ...

[citeseer.ist.psu.edu/655744.html](http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/655744.html) - 27k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[Citations: Analyzing partition testing strategies - Weyuker, Jeng ...](#)

... B. Analyzing **Partition** Testing Strategies, IEEE Transactions on Software Home/Search Document Not in **Database** Summary Related ... **Analysis** of **partition** testing. ...

[citeseer.ist.psu.edu/context/136924/0](http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/context/136924/0) - 67k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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[PDF] [Points of View](#)

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... of taxa) to **partition** genes with ... we extrapolated our **database**-restricted sampling ... mainingtaxa.Bystratifyingthesampling,wefocusedthe **analysis** towards inferring ...

[lsweb.la.asu.edu/rosenberg/Pubs/SystBiol2003v52p119.pdf](http://lsweb.la.asu.edu/rosenberg/Pubs/SystBiol2003v52p119.pdf) - [Similar pages](#)

[VLDB 1992: 27-40](#)

... 1990) BibTeX [Omi91] Edward Omiecinski: Performance **Analysis** of a ... Hua: Dynamic Load Balancing in Multicomputer **Database** Systems Using **Partition** Tuning. ...

[www.sigmod.org/sigmod/dblp/db/conf/vldb/DeWittNSS92.html](http://www.sigmod.org/sigmod/dblp/db/conf/vldb/DeWittNSS92.html) - 32k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[SSDBM 1981: 88-102](#)

... of the First LBL Workshop on Statistical **Database** Management, Melno ... During this preparatory phase of **analysis**, it is often necessary to **partition** the data ...

[www.sigmod.org/sigmod/dblp/db/conf/ssdbm/BurnettT81.html](http://www.sigmod.org/sigmod/dblp/db/conf/ssdbm/BurnettT81.html) - 12k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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## Glossary

... or non-linear discriminant **analysis** to the ... Packing - Pascal's Triangle **Partition** ,  
 Partitioning - Partitioning - The act of separating a **database** into training ...  
[lottodesigns.50megs.com/terminology/glossary.htm](http://lottodesigns.50megs.com/terminology/glossary.htm) - 69k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

### [PDF] Ambiguity-Directed Sampling for Qualitative Analysis of Sparse ...

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... described in Section 3.1 without qualitative **analysis**) required 13 ... that of a spectral **partition** of the ... to show that re- placing **random sampling** with ambiguity ...  
[www.cs.vt.edu/~ramakris/papers/ambiguity.pdf](http://www.cs.vt.edu/~ramakris/papers/ambiguity.pdf) - [Similar pages](#)

### [PPT] Overcoming Limitations of Sampling for Aggregation Queries.

File Format: Microsoft Powerpoint 97 - [View as HTML](#)

... cheap secondary storage. Data **analysis** is hard. ... synopsis. Tables. **Database**. 10. ... 11. Histograms. **Partition** attribute value(s) domain into a set of buckets. Issues: ...  
[courses.washington.edu/ie59x/IE59xWIn04/aqp-talk-uw.ppt](http://courses.washington.edu/ie59x/IE59xWIn04/aqp-talk-uw.ppt) - [Similar pages](#)

### [PDF] Microsoft PowerPoint - DataPreprocessing.ppt

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... interest) in the overall **database** Used in ... Binning Histogram **analysis** Cluster **analysis**  
 Entropy-based ... boundaries is selected Recursively **partition** until stopping ...

[www.cse.buffalo.edu/faculty/jianpei/teaching/datamining/slides/DataPreprocessing-handout.pdf](http://www.cse.buffalo.edu/faculty/jianpei/teaching/datamining/slides/DataPreprocessing-handout.pdf) - [Similar pages](#)

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... subpopulation of interest) in the overall **database** Used in conjunction with skewed data ... Cluster **analysis** ... Recursively **partition** until stopping criterion met ...

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### [PDF] Resampling for Face Recognition

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - [View as HTML](#)

... and  $n = p \times p$ . The Linear Discriminant **Analysis** (LDA) [5 ... The entire face **database** is divided into two parts ... This **partition** is repeated 10 different times so that ...  
[biometrics.cse.msu.edu/Lu\\_AVBPA03.pdf](http://biometrics.cse.msu.edu/Lu_AVBPA03.pdf) - [Similar pages](#)

### [PDF] Database-friendly Random Projections

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - [View as HTML](#)

... To apply the theorem in a **database** system using, say ... into two equal parts; for each **partition**, produce a ... By combining the **analysis** of [3] with the viewpoint of [6 ...

[infolab.usc.edu/csci599/Fall2002/paper/DR3\\_jl.pdf](http://infolab.usc.edu/csci599/Fall2002/paper/DR3_jl.pdf) - [Similar pages](#)

### [PPT] PODS 2002 Invited Talk

File Format: Microsoft Powerpoint 97 - [View as HTML](#)

... Granularity? Per **database** – eg sample of entire table. ...  $J_3=2$ . CS 361A. 13. **Analysis**. Number of calls to RANDOM()? ... Chain of  $h$  hops ordered  $(h+1)$ -**partition** of  $w$ . ...

[theory.stanford.edu/~rajeev/CS361/lecture16.ppt](http://theory.stanford.edu/~rajeev/CS361/lecture16.ppt) - Dec 14, 2004 - [Similar pages](#)

### [PDF] Sampling User Executions for Bug Isolation

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... re- source requirements, while still allowing statistical **analysis** of aggregate ... Mozilla bug **database**. ... hosts and confidentiality: Secure program **partition**- ing. ...

[theory.stanford.edu/~aiken/publications/papers/ramss03.pdf](http://theory.stanford.edu/~aiken/publications/papers/ramss03.pdf) - [Similar pages](#)

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## IISH - Research - Workshop Large Databases

... During the data creation process, from data entry to data **analysis**, a large number of decisions have to ... This logical **partition** of **database** development into ...

[www.iisg.nl/research/hsndraft.html](http://www.iisg.nl/research/hsndraft.html) - 16k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

### Winning Database Configurations: An IBM Informix Database Survey

... This highly skews the regression **analysis** curve. ... **Partition** or fragment tables for performance ... survey showed some interesting results in the **database** design area ...

[www-106.ibm.com/developerworks/db2/zones/informix/library/techarticle/lurie/0201lurie.html](http://www-106.ibm.com/developerworks/db2/zones/informix/library/techarticle/lurie/0201lurie.html) - 62k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

### Survey of Industrial Research and Development [Survey Methodology]

... by the Bureau of Economic **Analysis** for inclusion ... Estimates from the small company **partition** were included ... Research and Development Historical **Database** (SIRDHD) ...

[www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/sird/sirdmeth.htm](http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/sird/sirdmeth.htm) - 26k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

### [PDF] Microsoft PowerPoint - 459.03-4.DataPreprocessing.ppt

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - [View as HTML](#)

... **Partition** into three (equi-depth) bins - Bin 1: 4, 8, 9, 15 ... Combine data from multiple sources into a coherent **database** ... Principal Component **Analysis** ...

[www.cs.sfu.ca/CC/459/ester/459.03-4.DataPreprocessing.pdf](http://www.cs.sfu.ca/CC/459/ester/459.03-4.DataPreprocessing.pdf) - [Similar pages](#)

### [PDF] Partition Based Path Join Algorithms for XML Data

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - [View as HTML](#)

... 3.1 Query Performance and **Analysis** ... set as outer set and the corresponding **partition** join algorithm ... Sort-merge join has been widely used in relational **database**. ...

[www.cs.arizona.edu/people/bkmoon/papers/dexa03path.pdf](http://www.cs.arizona.edu/people/bkmoon/papers/dexa03path.pdf) - [Similar pages](#)

### [PPT] ranger.uta.edu/~alp/cse6331/8clst.ppt

File Format: Microsoft Powerpoint 97 - [View as HTML](#)

... Partitioning method: Construct a **partition** of a **database** D of n objects into a set of k clusters. ... Merge **Partition**. Final Clusters. ... 52. Chapter 8. Cluster **Analysis** ...

[Similar pages](#)

### [PPT] ranger.uta.edu/~alp/cse6331/3prep.ppt

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... Regress **Analysis** and Log-Linear Models. ... **Partition** data set into clusters, and one can store cluster ... class (or subpopulation of interest) in the overall **database**. ...

[Similar pages](#)

### [PDF] Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques

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... Regress **Analysis** and Log-Linear Models ... **Partition** data set into clusters, and one can store cluster ... subpopulation of interest) in the overall **database** Used in ...

[www.ir.iit.edu/~dagr/DataMiningCourse/Spring2001/BookNotes/3prep.pdf](http://www.ir.iit.edu/~dagr/DataMiningCourse/Spring2001/BookNotes/3prep.pdf) - [Similar pages](#)

### [PDF] Microsoft PowerPoint - oct29

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... Spatial Data **Analysis** – create thematic maps in GIS by clustering feature spaces ...

Partitioning method: Construct a **partition** of a **database** ...

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| S6  | 1509046 | STATISTIC??   |
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| S8  | 0       | S2 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6   |
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| S27 | 22 | S21 OR S26        |
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01808815 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9938128

**Novel computational methods for drug design and discovery: Recursive partitioning analysis of pharmaceutical database , automated pharmacophore identification, and fast free-energy calculations**

Author: Chen, Xin

Degree: Ph.D.

Year: 1999

Corporate Source/Institution: The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (0153)

Adviser: Alexander Tropsha

Source: VOLUME 60/07-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 3291. 147 PAGES

Descriptors: CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL ; HEALTH SCIENCES, PHARMACOLOGY

Descriptor Codes: 0491; 0419

ISBN: 0-599-39424-2

This dissertation is composed of three parts. Each of them describes a new computational method specifically developed for assisting the rational drug design and discovery, either ligand-based or receptor-based.

Recursive partitioning is a powerful data mining technique and has been successfully applied to large chemical data sets like HTS data sets. however, the previous work was limited to 2D descriptors, while medicinal chemists believe that drug molecules exert their pharmaceutical functions in the three dimensions. So, reported here is my work extending the former recursive partitioning analysis 1 8 to the three dimensions, using 3D &ldquo;atom&rdquo; pairs as molecular descriptors. Correct 3D structure-activity relationships were successfully derived from a data set Containing 1,644 monoamine oxidase inhibitors.

Based on the successful 3D recursive partitioning work, a novel computational program, SCAMPI ( Statistical Classification of Activities of Molecules for Pharmacophore Identification), is developed for identifying pharmacophores from large chemical data sets. SCAMPI combines recursive partitioning and fast conformational search methods and make them dependent on each other in the pharmacophore identification process, by following the adaptive sampling strategy. The recursive partitioning algorithm implemented in SCAMPI belongs to the class of CHAID algorithms. The conformational search algorithm in SCAMPI is developed based on the &ldquo;differential distance equation&rdquo; algorithm. Presently, SCAMPI is able to derive pharmacophores from 1,000&ndash;2,000 compounds within one day of computation on a SGI R10000 machine.

For receptor-based drug design, a generalized linear response method is developed for facilitating the hydration and binding free energy calculations. This new method is based on the standard linear response approximation and extends it to the van der Waals contribution term. Compared with other linear response methods for free energy calculations, this method does not contain any new empirical parameters. This method has been tested for hydration and binding free energy calculations and demonstrated to provide the calculated results consistent with the experimental data in the both cases.

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01423692 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9522079

**DATA - BASED MATHEMATICAL MODELING: DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION (NEURAL NETWORKS, HIERARCHICAL ADAPTIVE RANDOM PARTITIONING)**

Author: BANAN, MOHMOUD-REZA

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1995

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN (0090)

Adviser: KEITH D. HJELMSTAD

Source: VOLUME 56/03-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 1582. 242 PAGES  
Descriptors: ENGINEERING, CIVIL; COMPUTER SCIENCE; STATISTICS ;  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE  
Descriptor Codes: 0543; 0984; 0463; 0800

This research study presents the mathematical basis for building the MC-HARP data-processing environment. The MC-HARP strategy determines the functional structure and parameters of a mathematical model simultaneously. A Monte Carlo (MC) strategy combined with the concept of Hierarchical Adaptive Random Partitioning (HARP) and fuzzy subdomains determines the multivariate parallel distributed mappings. The constructed mapping can be modeled as a neural network. The HARP algorithm is based on a divide-and-conquer strategy that partitions the input space into measurable connected subdomains and builds a local approximation for the mapping task. Fuzziness promotes continuity of the mapping constructed by HARP and smooths the mismatching of the local approximations in the neighboring subdomains. The Monte Carlo superposition of a sample of random partitions, reduces the localized disturbances among the fuzzy subdomains, controls the global smoothness of the mean average mapping, and improves the generalization of the constructed mapping.

The tree structure of the HARP modules and the independence of both the subdomain approximations and the random partitions enable the MC-HARP environment to quickly converge to a series of equally plausible solutions without user interaction. The MC-HARP environment enjoys a large-scale granularity produced by the Monte Carlo parallelism and the geometric parallelism achieved by partitioning the input space. Therefore this environment can exhibit good performance on parallel computers for large and complex scientific databases.

The developed MC-HARP philosophy for building data - based approximate mappings leads to a novel model selection criterion and an original framework for classifying data-fitting problems. The MC-HARP environment not only can build approximate multivariate mappings with self-organization capability, noise and fault tolerance, adaptivity, generalization, highly plastic and stable learning characteristics with respect to the addition of new data points, and parallel structure but also can answer fundamental questions in data - based mathematical modeling. These questions include: (1) What is the confidence level for each predicted output of the constructed model? (2) What is the approximation confidence measure for the constructed model? (3) How does the functional complexity of the actual multivariate mapping change over the input space? (4) What is the suitable structural complexity for a data - based model using noisy data? (5) What is the level of noise in the data? (6) Is the amount of training data adequate? If not, which regions of the input space need more data? (7) Is the selected parametric model suitable? (8) What is the conditioning of a data-fitting problem? (9) Is data - based mathematical modeling promising for the given task?

The developed MC-HARP environment can support the diverse needs of the scientific and engineering community. It has the versatility to develop and verify parametric and nonparametric mathematical models and also global and local approximate mappings. Furthermore, It establishes an environment for unifying existing mathematical modeling techniques in statistics, approximation theory, information theory, system identification, and neural networks.

11/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 35)  
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696585 ORDER NO: AAD80-22369  
FUZZY CLUSTERING IN A PARTITIONED KARHUNEN-LOEVE TRANSFORM  
DOMAIN-APPLICATION TO CHARACTERIZATION OF MULTIPLE-DIAGNOSIS VCG'S  
Author: ZIED, ALI MOHAMED  
Degree: PH.D.  
Year: 1980  
Corporate Source/Institution: THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (0168)  
Source: VOLUME 41/04-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

Descriptors: ENGINEERING, ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL

Descriptor Codes: 0544

Statistical pattern recognition techniques may be applied to cardiograms for automated diagnosis. The three vectorcardiographic signals in the Frank-orthogonal-lead system are expressed as truncated Karhunen-Loeve expansion in terms of a set of time-varying orthogonal basis vectors. These vectors are derived from the second-order statistics of the data. In addition to the basic formulation of the algorithm, an elegant proof of its minimizing property is presented.

An ensemble of 670 cardiograms is being used to train the algorithm, and the resulting pattern vectors are clustered in a multidimensional features space. Baseline restoration is first performed on the data using a true third-order spline technique for best  $Y(t)$ -estimate of the baseline. Ordinates,  $Y$ , in the estimates are directly deducted from the P-Q interval of the waveform. The cardiogram is an ensemble of quasi-stationary processes; this is due to variations in both R-R and P-R intervals. As a feature extractor, the K-L expansion is optimal compared with Fourier-of performed on non-stationary processes. To achieve optimality, the heart is segmented (time partitioned) into two processes, namely the P-wave and QRST segment, and each segment is aligned on its fiducial point. The R-wave fiducial point is detected by searching the magnitude of the vector velocity for maxima. The P-wave fiducials are located via a new multitemplate correlation algorithm.

Two separate K-L expansions are performed on each process. An ensemble-global K-L expansion is performed on the P-processes, to compute the P-basis vectors. Further, the ensemble is partitioned (ensemble-partitioning) into three partitions: (1) Gross-abnormal: This is the partition of gross depolarization abnormalities in the QRS Complex (LBBB, RBBB, etc). (2) All-But-Gross: This is the partition of all other abnormalities. (3) QRS Suppressed: This is the partition of certain repolarization abnormalities and normals (ST, T, etc). A partition-global K-L expansion is then performed on the QRST process in each partition, yielding a set of K-L vectors for each. The underlying concept here is, since the class distribution probabilities are not known apriori, a much more efficient feature extractor would result if the ensemble is partitioned.

In addition, since the K-L expansion is optimal using the least mean square error criteria, and since the PQRST is heavily weighted by the QRS complex (energy wise), and to improve on classification accuracies in the post QRS segment, the waveform is time weighted (or QRS-Suppressed) before computing the partition base functions. This is accomplished by multiplying each time-varying sample of the partition by a weighting function. By suppressing the QRS, the basis vectors best represent repolarization classes.

The approach to the pattern recognition problem is hierarchical: (1) Find a first-cut classification of pattern vectors-using ensemble-global K-L expansion. (2) Pursue a much more accurate diagnosis/classification using partition-global K-L expansion.

To completely formulate the classification problem, the structure of the feature space is studied, using a fuzzy clustering algorithm with supervised seeding and class-dependent fuzziness. The underlying concept here is, since classes in the feature space are overlapping to various degrees, parametrization is best estimated using the fuzzy approach. This is an extremely innovative concept (compared with hard-clustering) in handling the following two problems: (1) It allows for slight misclassification errors on part of the Cardiologist (is the diagnosis 100% certain abnormality or is it 95% and 5% others?) (2) It gives quantitative measure of probabilities of each of a disease state in multiple-diagnosis vectorcardiograms. Probability measures are proportional to some membership function measures.

The clusterer described above is performed on a subset of the data - base that includes relatively nonempty sets of pure classes and one multiple diagnosis class. Members of the multiple diagnosis class are found to be best characterized as being cases with multiple membership functions to the adjacent pure classes, rather than being a class of their own.

11/5/9 (Item 1 from file: 202)  
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1500988

Sorting of textual data bases : a variety generation approach to distribution sorting.

Author(s): Cooper, David; Dicker, Mary E; Lynch, Michael F

Corporate Source: Postgraduate School of Librarianship and Information Science, Univ. of Sheffield, England

Information Processing and Management vol. 16, no. 1, pages 49-56

Publication Date: 1980

ISSN: 0306-4573

Language: English

Document Type: Journal Article

Record Type: Abstract

Journal Announcement: 1500

A method of sorting large textual data - bases by computer using external storage is proposed. The range of sort-keys in a sample of data to be sorted is divided into a fix set of partitions, which should also give an adequate representation of new data from a similar source. The partitions are composed of ordered key ranges. An incoming data stream is distributed into a series of bins according to the partition in which the key lies, and the bins are then separately sorted, using an internal sort, to give an ordered file. It is shown how the number of disc accesses needed depends on the manner in which the bins become filled, and thus on statistics of the data. Experiments using an inspec data - base give information on which estimates of the efficiency of the method can be based

Classification Codes and Description: 5.01 (File Design, Building, and Updating)

Main Heading: Information Processing and Control

11/5/10 (Item 1 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC  
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6471625 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-02-1250-059

Title: Evaluating a clustering solution: an application in the tourism market

Author(s): Cardoso, M.G.M.S.; Themido, I.H.; Pires, F.M.

Author Affiliation: Inst. Superior Tecnico, Tech. Univ. Lisbon, Portugal

Journal: Intelligent Data Analysis vol.3, no.6 p.491-510

Publisher: Elsevier,

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Material Identity Number: G479-2000-001

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1088-467X/99/\$20.00

Document Number: S1088-467X(99)00035-9

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Discusses the evaluation of a clustering solution. Criteria based on the number of clusters and discrimination and classification processes are used to evaluate the clustering solution. The proposed approach is based on two paradigms: statistics and machine learning. A multi-methodological approach is advocated in the construction of models associating properties with clusters, to provide a wider and richer set of analysis perspectives and better knowledge discovery. Specifically, the construction of classification and discrimination logical models as a complement of quantitative statistical models is particularly useful when most of the available information is of a qualitative nature. Both the classification's global precision and the comprehension added by the discriminant model to the association between variables and clusters are essential to evaluate a clustering solution. Depending on the dimension of

the sample, the descriptive analysis performed can be validated by partitioning the total sample into two or by other procedures of cross-validation. The proposed evaluation approach is applied to a marketing/tourism case study. The clustering solution is built upon a sample of more than 2,500 Portuguese clients of Pousadas Portugal Hotels. The database includes variables related to the evaluation of client stays at the Pousadas and profiles of the surveyed clients on holidays, demographic and psychographic aspects. Measures of association, chi /sup 2/ tests, ANOVA, discriminant analysis, logistic regression and rule induction are applied in evaluating the clustering solution built through a K-means process. (14 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: data mining; hotel industry; learning (artificial intelligence); marketing; pattern classification; pattern clustering; statistical analysis

Identifiers: clustering solution evaluation; tourism; marketing; cluster number; discrimination processes; classification processes; multivariate statistics; machine learning; multi-methodological approach; analysis perspectives; knowledge discovery; logical models; global precision; variable-cluster association; sample dimension; descriptive analysis; sample partitioning; cross-validation; case study; Portuguese clients; Pousadas Portugal Hotels; client stays; holidays; demographic aspects; psychographic aspects; association measures; chi /sup 2/ tests; ANOVA; discriminant analysis; logistic regression; rule induction; K-means process

Class Codes: C1250 (Pattern recognition); C1290D (Systems theory applications in economics and business); C1140Z (Other topics in statistics); C1230L (Learning in AI)

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DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5090743 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9512-1220-017

Title: A Monte Carlo strategy for data - based mathematical modeling

Author(s): Banan, M.R.; Hjelmstad, K.D.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Civil Eng., Illinois Univ., Urbana, IL, USA

Journal: Mathematical and Computer Modelling vol.22, no.8 p.73-90

Publication Date: Oct. 1995 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: MCMOEG ISSN: 0895-7177

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0895-7177/95/\$9.50+0.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Establishes the mathematical basis for building the MC-HARP data-processing environment. The MC-HARP strategy determines the functional structure and parameters of a mathematical model simultaneously. A Monte Carlo (MC) strategy combined with the concept of Hierarchical Adaptive Random Partitioning (HARP) and fuzzy subdomains determines the multivariate parallel distributed mapping. The HARP algorithm is based on a divide-and-conquer strategy that partitions the input space into measurable connected subdomains and builds a local approximation for the mapping task. Fuzziness promotes continuity of the mapping constructed by HARP and smooths the mismatching of the local approximations in the neighboring subdomains. The Monte Carlo superposition of a sample of random partitions reduces the localized disturbances among the fuzzy subdomains, controls the global smoothness of the mean average mapping, and improves the generalization of the approximation. The authors illustrate the procedure by applying it to a two-dimensional surface fitting problem. (23 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: approximation theory; divide and conquer methods; fuzzy logic; modelling; Monte Carlo methods; parallel algorithms; set theory; statistical analysis; surface fitting

Identifiers: Monte Carlo strategy; data - based mathematical modeling; MC-HARP data-processing environment; functional structure; mathematical model; hierarchical adaptive random partitioning; fuzzy subdomains; multivariate parallel distributed mapping; divide-and-conquer strategy;

local approximation; mapping task; fuzziness; global smoothness; mean average mapping; two-dimensional surface fitting problem

Class Codes: C1220 (Simulation, modelling and identification); C1140G (Monte Carlo methods); C4240P (Parallel programming and algorithm theory); C4210 (Formal logic); C1160 (Combinatorial mathematics); C4130 (Interpolation and function approximation); C1230 (Artificial intelligence)  
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1063082 NTIS Accession Number: DE83014878

**Transposed-File Structures and Data-Manipulation Support for Statistical  
-Data Editing and Subset Selection**

Burnett, R. A. ; Thomas, J. J.

Battelle Pacific Northwest Labs., Richland, WA.

Corp. Source Codes: 048335000; 9512268

Sponsor: Department of Energy, Washington, DC.

Report No.: PNL-SA-9907; CONF-811208-5

Sep 81 12p

Languages: English Document Type: Conference proceeding

Journal Announcement: GRAI8326; NSA0800

Workshop on statistical data base management, Menlo Park, CA, USA, 2 Dec 1981.

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Country of Publication: United States

Contract No.: AC06-76RL01830

Statistical analysis of large data sets often requires an initial data editing and preparation phase to check the validity of individual data items, check for consistency among related data, correct erroneous data, and supply (impute) values for missing data where possible. During this preparatory phase of analysis, it is often necessary to partition the data set into a number of subsets by logical selection and/or random-sampling techniques for purposes of hypothesis testing. This paper examines the data-management support required by these editing and subsetting operations in terms of lower-level data-manipulation functions and mappings between logical and physical data structures. Advantages of transposed data files for statistical applications are discussed in comparison with record-based structures. A specific self-describing transposed-file design is described in detail, with emphasis on representations of logical data structures commonly encountered in statistical databases. (ERA citation 08:043115)

Descriptors: Statistics ; Data Processing; Validation; Corrections; Mapping

Identifiers: ERDA/990200; NTISDE

Section Headings: 62B (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Software)

11/5/15 (Item 1 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

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15011636 PASCAL No.: 01-0167492

**Iterative automated record linkage using mixture models**

LARSEN Michael D; RUBIN Donald B

Department of Statistics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, United States; Department of Statistics, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, United States

Journal: Journal of the American Statistical Association, 2001, 96 (453) 32-41

ISSN: 0162-1459 CODEN: JSTNAL Availability: INIST-3094;

354000098673190040

No. of Refs.: 29 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United States

Language: English

The goal of record linkage is to link quickly and accurately records that correspond to the same person or entity. Whereas certain patterns of agreements and disagreements on variables are more likely among records pertaining to a single person than among records for different people, the observed patterns for pairs of records can be viewed as arising from a mixture of matches and nonmatches. Mixture model estimates can be used to partition record pairs into two or more groups that can be labeled as probable matches (links) and probable nonmatches (nonlinks). A method is proposed and illustrated that uses marginal information in the database to select mixture models, identifies sets of records for clerks to review based on the models and marginal information, incorporates clerically reviewed data, as they become available, into estimates of model parameters, and classifies pairs as links, nonlinks, or in need of further clerical review. The procedure is illustrated with five datasets from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It appears to be robust to variations in record-linkage sites. The clerical review corrects classifications of some pairs directly and leads to changes in classification of others through reestimation of mixture models.

English Descriptors: Statistical estimation; Linear estimation; Statistical regression; Paired comparison; Administrative document; Census; EM algorithm; Mixture; Modeling; Iterative method; Maximum likelihood; Sample survey; Likelihood function; Statistical theory; Sampling theory; Fitting; Conditional sampling; Independence; Model study; Selection; Application; Review; Mixed distribution; Partition; Information use; Database; Variational principle; Record linkage; mixture model; File matching; Postenumeration survey

27/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)  
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04955470 E.I. No: EIP98024091829

Title: Simulated annealing for Vertically Partitioning an OO Database  
Author: Chinchwadkar, Gajanan S.; Goh, Angela; Lim, Ee-Peng  
Corporate Source: Nanyang Technological Univ, Singapore, Singapore  
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1997 1st International Conference on Information, Communications and Signal Processing, ICICS. Part 2 (of 3)  
Conference Location: Singapore, Singapore Conference Date: 19970909-19970912

Sponsor: IEEE

E.I. Conference No.: 48010

Source: Trends in Information Systems Engineering and Wireless Multimedia Communications Proceedings of the International Conference on Information, Communications and Signal Processing, ICICS v 2 1997. IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA. p 800-804

Publication Year: 1997

CODEN: 002795

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9804W4

Abstract: Vertical Partitioning of Object Oriented Databases (OODBs) is a difficult problem. In the present paper, we present simulated annealing (SA) approach for generating partitions which are suitable for asynchronous parallel processing of queries. We study two cost functions for SA and compare the resulted partitions with respect to irrelevant IO, % distribution of IO load for transactions across the processing nodes and the standard deviation of the partition sizes which determines the load balance in the asynchronous parallel query processing. The results are compared with one of the existing vertical partitioning algorithms. (Author abstract) 9 Refs.

Descriptors: Relational database systems; Object oriented programming; Simulated annealing; Parallel processing systems; Query languages; Algorithms

Identifiers: Vertical partitioning algorithms

Classification Codes:

723.3 (Database Systems); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 921.5 (Optimization Techniques); 722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems)  
723 (Computer Software); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 722 (Computer Hardware)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

27/5/6 (Item 1 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R)File 2: INSPEC  
(c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

7685911 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2003-08-6160-026

Title: Analysis of pre-computed partition top method for range top-k queries in OLAP data cubes

Author(s): Loh, Z.X.; Ling, T.W.; Ang, C.H.; Lee, S.Y.

Author Affiliation: Sch. of Comput., Nat. Univ. of Singapore, Singapore

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Eleventh International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management. CIKM 2002 p.60-7

Editor(s): Kalpakis, K.; Goharian, N.; Grossman, D.

Publisher: ACM, New York, NY, USA

Publication Date: 2002 Country of Publication: USA xiv+690 pp.

ISBN: 1 58113 492 4 Material Identity Number: XX-2003-00889

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1 58113 492 4/2002/0011...\$5.00

Conference Title: ACM CIKM 2002, 11th International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management

Conference Sponsor: ACM

Conference Date: 4-9 Nov. 2002 Conference Location: Mclean, VA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: In decision support systems, having knowledge on the top k

values is more informative and crucial than the maximum value. Unfortunately, the naive method involves high computational cost and the existing methods for range-max querying are inefficient if applied directly. We propose a pre-computed partition top method (PPT) to partition the data cube and pre-store a number of top values for improving query performance. The main focus of this study is to find the optimum values for two parameters, i.e., the partition factor (b) and the number of pre-stored values (r), through an analytical approach. A cost function based on Poisson distribution is used for the analysis. The analytical results obtained are verified against simulation results. It is shown that the PPT method outperforms other alternative methods significantly when proper b and r values are used. (14 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: data mining; database management systems; decision support systems; performance evaluation; query processing

Identifiers: precomputed partition top method analysis; range top k queries; OLAP data cubes; decision support systems; range-max query; data cube partitioning; Poisson distribution based cost function; PPT method; online analytical processing; search space reduction; query algorithm; physical storage method; decision making environment; LPC

Class Codes: C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS)); C7102 (Decision support systems); C6130 (Data handling techniques)

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27/5/8 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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7012612 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-09-6160Z-031

Title: Improving temporal joins using histograms

Author(s): Slitzmann, I.; Stuckey, P.J.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci. & Software Eng., Melbourne Univ., Parkville, Vic., Australia

Conference Title: Database and expert systems applications. 11th International Conference, DEXA 2000. Proceedings (Lecture Notes in Computer Science Vol.1873) p.488-98

Editor(s): Ibrahim, M.; Kung, J.; Revell, N.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany

Publication Date: 2000 Country of Publication: Germany xix+1003 pp.

ISBN: 3 540 67978 2 Material Identity Number: XX-2001-01532

Conference Title: Database and Expert Systems Applications. 11th International Conference, DEXA 2000. Proceedings

Conference Date: 4-8 Sept. 2000 Conference Location: London, UK

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Histograms are used in most commercial database systems to estimate query result sizes and evaluation plan costs. They can also be used to optimize join algorithms. The authors consider how to use histograms to improve the join processing in temporal databases. We define histograms for temporal data and a temporal join algorithm that makes use of this histogram information. The join algorithm is a temporal partition-join with dynamic buffer allocation. Histogram information is used to determine partition boundaries that maximize overall buffer usage. We compare the performance of this join algorithm to temporal join evaluation strategies that do not use histograms, such as a partition-based algorithm based on sampling and a partition-join using the Time Index, an index structure for temporal data. The results demonstrate that the temporal partition-join is substantially improved through the incorporation of histogram information, showing significantly better performance than the sampling based algorithm and achieving equivalent performance to the Time Index join without requiring an index. (12 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: data structures; optimisation; query processing; relational algebra; temporal databases

Identifiers: temporal joins; commercial database systems; query result size estimation; evaluation plan costs; join algorithms; join processing; temporal databases; temporal data; temporal join algorithm; histogram

information; temporal partition-join; dynamic buffer allocation; partition boundaries; overall buffer usage; temporal join evaluation strategies; partition-based algorithm; partition-join; Time Index; index structure; sampling based algorithm

Class Codes: C6160Z (Other DBMS); C4210 (Formal logic); C6160D (Relational databases); C4250 (Database theory); C1180 (Optimisation techniques); C6120 (File organisation)

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27/5/9 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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7011437 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-09-4250-015

Title: Parallelizing the data cube

Author(s): Dehne, F.; Eavis, T.; Hambrusch, S.; Rau-Chaplin, A.

Author Affiliation: Carleton Univ., Ottawa, Ont., Canada

Conference Title: Database Theory - ICDT 2001. 8th International Conference. Proceedings (Lecture Notes in Computer Science Vol.1973) p. 129-43

Editor(s): Van den Bussche, J.; Vianu, V.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany

Publication Date: 2001 Country of Publication: Germany x+449 pp.

ISBN: 3 540 41456 8 Material Identity Number: XX-2001-00112

Conference Title: Proceedings of 8th International Conference on Database Theory

Conference Sponsor: Eur. Union; Eur. Res. Consortium for Inf. & Math

Conference Date: 4-6 Jan. 2001 Conference Location: London, UK

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: This paper presents a general methodology for the efficient parallelization of existing data cube construction algorithms. We describe two different partitioning strategies, one for top-down and one for bottom-up cube algorithms. Both partitioning strategies assign subcubes to individual processors in such a way that the loads assigned to the processors are balanced. Our methods reduce inter-processor communication overhead by partitioning the load in advance; they enable code reuse by permitting the use of existing sequential data cube algorithms for the subcube computations on each processor. This supports the transfer of optimized sequential data cube code to a parallel setting. The bottom-up partitioning strategy balances the number of single attribute external memory sorts made by each processor. The top-down strategy partitions a weighted tree in which weights reflect algorithm specific cost measures like estimated group-by sizes. Both partitioning approaches can be implemented on any shared disk type parallel machine. Experimental results presented show that our partitioning strategies generate a close to optimal load balance between processors. (27 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: database theory; optimisation; parallel algorithms; query processing

Identifiers: data cube query; parallel processing; partitioning; top-down cube algorithm; bottom-up cube algorithm; optimisation

Class Codes: C4250 (Database theory); C4240P (Parallel programming and algorithm theory); C1180 (Optimisation techniques)

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27/5/10 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5872820 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9805-6150G-006

Title: Development of a functional test suite for BADA-III/C++

Author(s): Chang Hwan Chae; Sang Ho Lee; Mi Young Lee

Journal: Journal of KISS(C) (Computing Practices) vol.3, no.6 p. 559-67

Publisher: Korea Inf. Sci. Soc,

Publication Date: Dec. 1997 Country of Publication: South Korea

CODEN: CKNCFY ISSN: 1226-2293

SICI: 1226-2293(199712)3:6L:559:DFTS;1-5

Material Identity Number: E347-98002

Language: Korean Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

**Abstract:** Presents a functional testing tool for the BADA III DEMS , which is an object-oriented database system under development in the Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute. The system architecture and characteristics of the testing tool, test databases , design principles for test cases and implementation issues are described in detail. The schema of the test databases is constructed to be suitable for the object-oriented paradigm, and the instances are synthesized to help the user to understand easily. The test tool features test independence and self-evaluation, and has been developed to verify all the functionalities of BADA-III/C++. Each test case has been derived under eight design principles that are essentially based on various black-box techniques, such as equivalent partitioning , boundary -value analysis and error guessing. The testing tool offers 966 test cases in total, in 167 test programs. (12 Refs)

Subfile: C

**Descriptors:** object-oriented databases ; program testing; software tools

**Identifiers:** functional test suite development; BADA-III/C++; functional testing tool; object-oriented database system; system architecture; test databases ; test case design principles; implementation issues; database schema; instance synthesis; test independence; self-evaluation; black-box techniques; equivalent partitioning; boundary-value analysis; error guessing; test programs

**Class Codes:** C6150G (Diagnostic, testing, debugging and evaluating systems); C6160J (Object-oriented databases)

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27/5/16 (Item 2 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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1602992 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A239 326/2

**Object Recognition in Range Images Using CAD Databases**

(Final rept. 1 Feb 89-31 Jul 90)

Jain, R.

Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Artificial Intelligence Lab.

Corp. Source Codes: 002797340; 423400

Sponsor: Air Force Office of Scientific Research, Bolling AFB, DC.

Report No.: AFOSR-TR-91-0680

10 Jul 91 14p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI9123

Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.

NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

Contract No.: AFOSR-89-0277; 2304; A7

An aspect graph plays an important role in three dimensional object recognition. Its represents the three-dimensional shape of an object by its two dimensional qualitative views as seen from various viewpoints. To create the aspect graph of an object, the viewpoint space is partitioned into regions, each of which corresponds to qualitatively similar projections of the object. Algorithms for creating aspect graphs of polyhedral objects have been developed. We developed an algorithm to compute the aspect graph of a curved object. Our approach partitions the viewpoint space by computing boundary viewpoints from the shape descriptions of the object given in a computer aided design database . These computations are formulated from the understanding of visual events and the locations of corresponding viewpoints. We also studied new visual events for piecewise smooth objects.

Descriptors: Computer aided design; Algorithms; Computations; Curvature;  
Data bases ; Graphs; Images; Shape; Three dimensional  
Identifiers: \*Pattern recognition; \*Computer vision; NTISDODXA; NTISDODAF  
Section Headings: 41A (Manufacturing Technology--Computer Aided Design  
(CAD)); 62F (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Pattern  
Recognition and Image Processing)

27/5/21 (Item 1 from file: 99)  
DIALOG(R)File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs  
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

1686891 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST98033025

**Partitioning data**

DeJesus, Edmund X; Unwalla, Mike F

Byte v. 23 no5 (May '98) p. 82-3

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 0360-5280 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD STATUS: Corrected or revised record

ABSTRACT: Due to the large size of modern **databases** , it might be useful to divide an entire **database** into smaller partitions. Three basic forms of partitioning exist: round robin, hash-based, and range. For specific purposes, hybrids of all three can also be made. Round robin, the easiest way to **partition** , guarantees almost equal **partition size** . With **range partitioning** , a certain defined **range** of a record value goes into the various data stores. Hash-based partitioning is a more abstract form of range partitioning.

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Aug 08  
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 File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2003/Aug 08  
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          (c) 2003 The Gale Group  
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          (c) 2003 The Gale Group  
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          (c) 1999 The Gale Group  
 File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Aug 08  
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          (c) 2003 IDG Communications  
 File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Aug 07  
          (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.  
 File 369:New Scientist 1994-2003/Aug W1  
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| Set | Items   | Description  |
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| S1  | 1806855 | DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR DBM OR DBMS<br>OR RDBM OR RDBMS  |
| S2  | 20419   | S1(5N) (DUPLICAT? OR REPLIC? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR REP-<br>RODUC?)   |
| S3  | 3918    | PARTITION?(5N) (DETERMIN? OR ESTIMAT??? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALY-<br>S? OR ASSESS? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUT-<br>ES OR COMPUTED OR COMPUTING OR GAUG? OR EVALUAT? OR FIGURED OR<br>FIGURING OR MEASUR? OR DEFIN?) |
| S4  | 2366    | PARTITION?(5N) (SIZE? ? OR SIZING OR BOUNDAR??? OR RANGE? ?<br>OR EXTENT? ? OR MAGNITUDE? ?)   |
| S5  | 1095652 | SAMPL???   |
| S6  | 1673897 | STATISTIC??  |
| S7  | 0       | S2(S)S3:S4(S)S5(S)S6   |
| S8  | 5       | S1(S)S3:S4(S)S5(S)S6   |
| S9  | 32      | S1(S)S3:S4(S)S5:S6   |
| S10 | 32      | S8:S9  |
| S11 | 28      | RD (unique items)  |
| S12 | 24      | S10 NOT PD>20010702  |
| S13 | 194     | S4(5N) (DETERMIN? OR ESTIMAT??? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR AS-<br>SESS? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR CO-<br>MPUTED OR COMPUTING OR GAUG? OR EVALUAT? OR FIGURED OR FIGURI-<br>NG OR MEASUR? OR DEFIN?)       |
| S14 | 24      | S13(S)S5:S6  |
| S15 | 18      | RD (unique items)  |
| S16 | 27      | PARTITION? ?(10N)S5(10N)S6   |
| S17 | 23      | RD (unique items)  |

12/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)  
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02483843 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 70909008 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Look Before You Leap. (Technology Information)**  
SARADHI, VIJAY; SIMONEAU, MARTIN  
Intelligent Enterprise, 4, 3, 40  
Feb, 2001  
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract  
WORD COUNT: 2784 LINE COUNT: 00223

...ABSTRACT: re-engineering. Managers must perform extensive evaluations of software, hardware and the overall data model before designing the ETL process. The next steps are to size the database and determine partitioning strategy. Building the actual prototype involves first identifying its focus and then creating database objects using the models and tools selected. A prototype should be populated with a good-size sample of real data if possible. Generating reports and running ad-hoc queries helps test a warehouse. The final step is to digest the results from...

12/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)  
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02334735 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 55929838 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Hardware: Multilayer Switches Feature WAN and OC-48 SONE.**  
Network, NA  
Oct 1, 1999  
ISSN: 1093-8001 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 2416 LINE COUNT: 00212

... PCI 2.1 compliant. The GFX-500F costs \$119.  
SOFTWARE

Candle's IntelliWatch Pinnacle 99 for Lotus Notes features new replication monitoring and assurance capabilities. Statistics measure replication performance at the individual database level. It also offers automatic detection, correction, and problem notification. IntelliWatch Pinnacle 99 costs \$4,800 per single partitioned server. ... OnMark 2000 Assess 4.0 from Viasoft scans PCs for Y2K issues in hardware/BIOS, applications, and data files. It automatically expands two-digit years in Excel spreadsheets and lets organizations scan compressed and archived databases for Y2K compliance. OnMark 2000 Assess 4.0 costs \$49.

12/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)  
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02182308 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20751361 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**RED BRICK WAREHOUSE 5.1. (Red Brick Systems' relational database) (Software Review) (Evaluation)**  
Rennhackkamp, Martin  
DBMS, v11, n7, p68(1)  
June, 1998  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 3579 LINE COUNT: 00289

... of Red Brick Warehouse consists of three components: a database server, a load subsystem, and gateway technologies for client/server access.

Red Brick's relational database server was designed to support databases typically larger than 500GB with billions of records. It uses compact representations for numeric data and compressed ...it employs parallel scanning, parallel joining, and trademarked technologies it calls

parallel-on-demand and parallel SuperScan. Using parallel-on-demand, the Red Brick query analyzer partitions queries for the optimal degree of parallelism, where it considers the query's complexity, the tables' partitioning, and the available resources. For example, it allocates... execution methods for the subsequent steps. In this way, it eliminates the performance problems sometimes introduced when a query optimizer uses out-of-date statistics.

Red Brick supports conventional B-tree, star, and target indexes for different types of queries. Star indexes are automatically built when tables are created -- they...

12/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)  
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01848464 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17587513 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Joe Celko's SQL for Smarties: Advanced SQL Programming. (book reviews)  
Frank, Maurice  
DBMS, v8, n11, p36(1)  
Oct, 1995  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Review ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 372 LINE COUNT: 00032

... trees (hierarchical relationships between data values). Celko shows how to solve problems that many people claim SQL is incapable of handling, such as calculating simple statistics (median, mode, variance, and standard deviation), running totals, rankings, and subsets (that is, top 10), and cross tabulations. Most examples are based on ANSI/ISO SQL-92, but the author also discusses proprietary features in popular SQL DBMS products.

This is definitely a tips and tricks book, but Celko never neglects to explain why some approaches work better than others. He frequently shows...

12/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)  
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01697187 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16204040 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Sometimes you can just use your wits. (how to estimate and manage network traffic) (Tutorial)  
Rossheim, John  
PC Week, v11, n33, p21(1)  
August 22, 1994  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 509 LINE COUNT: 00042

... the data requirements are," Gold-Bernstein said. "Sometimes you cannot predict how people will randomly ask questions" of a database, for example.

Sarma advocates a statistical approach. Compiling figures on database calls and physical I/Os gives managers a basis for assessing network load, he said.

Application partitioning can also be a powerful tool for managing network load and making the best use of CPUs on both client and server machines. But Sarma...

12/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)  
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01295252 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07589661 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Abstracts from other ACM publications.  
Communications of the ACM, v32, n5, p625(4)

May, 1989

ISSN: 0001-0782

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 5012

LINE COUNT: 00425

... Center, San Jose, CA 95120.

Further Results on the Security of Partitioned Dynamic  
Statistical Databases Mary McLeish

Partitioning is a highly secure approach to protecting statistical  
databases. When updates are introduced, security depends on putting  
restrictions on the sizes of partition sets which may be queried. To  
overcome this problem, attempts have been made to add "dummy" records.  
Recent work has shown that this leads to...

12/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 275)

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01268545 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07143934

Further results on the security of partitioned dynamic statistical  
databases. (technical)

McLeish, Mary

ACM Transactions on Database Systems, v14, n1, p98(16)

March, 1989

DOCUMENT TYPE: technical

ISSN: 0362-5915

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT: Partitioning as a means of protecting statistical data bases  
is a highly secure approach. Maintaining security during updates requires  
restricting the sizes of partition sets which may be queried. Adding  
dummy records to overcome this problem has been shown to cause high  
information loss. A model is presented which...

...and alternatives to adding dummy records presented. The security problem  
is examined, with if and only if conditions considered. Security is found  
to hold if partition sizes are kept even. The practical implications of  
this model for the database manager are considered.

12/3,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 621)

DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod. Annou. (R)

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01383027 Supplier Number: 46390273 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

CORYPHEUS SOFTWARE UNVEILS ACTIVATION FOR 3D GAME DEVELOPERS: Real-Time  
Graphics Leader Distills Technology Developed for Defense into Software  
that Streamlines Game Development

News Release, pN/A

May 16, 1996

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

Word Count: 850

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...pointers to custom written logic routines; descriptions of object  
behaviors and relationships between objects; input device bindings to  
actions; collision callback mapping; playback constraints; LOD definition  
; BSP partitions ; structural database definition ; and networking  
protocols. Activation's features can be accessed by designers through  
point-and-click mouse commands, or by programmers through taggable code  
assigned to...

...for all leading game platforms, including Sony Playstation, Sega Saturn,  
Nintendo 64 and PCs running Microsoft DOS or Microsoft Windows. Included  
with Activation are three sample games which illustrate the breadth of  
the program's prototyping capabilities. The sample games are Race to Los  
Gatos, a 3D racing game; Mythology Fight, a 3D fighting title; and Space

Cadet, an action-oriented space battle game...

12/3,K/9 (Item 1 from file: 636)  
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01965250 Supplier Number: 43494938 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**SOFTWARE ADVANCES: SYBASE (R)SYSTEM 10 (TM) IS UNVEILED**  
Manufacturing Automation, v2, n>3, pN/A  
Dec, 1992  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade  
Word Count: 1449

... time graphic displays about transaction activity, CPU and device utilization, and network traffic.

The SYBASE Configurator(TM) product provides capacity planning and design modeling for database environments. The software analyzes user statistics, capacity requirements, application design information, and throughput requirements, and then recommends hardware configurations, selects database partitioning and estimates performance. Such capabilities are especially important for sites with massive amounts of data and high transaction and query volumes. The initial release of Configurator is...

12/3,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 16)  
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
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04357385 Supplier Number: 46390273 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**CORYPHEUS SOFTWARE UNVEILS ACTIVATION FOR 3D GAME DEVELOPERS: Real-Time Graphics Leader Distills Technology Developed for Defense into Software that Streamlines Game Development**  
News Release, pN/A  
May 16, 1996  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade  
Word Count: 850

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...pointers to custom written logic routines; descriptions of object behaviors and relationships between objects; input device bindings to actions; collision callback mapping; playback constraints; LOD definition; BSP partitions; structural database definition; and networking protocols. Activation's features can be accessed by designers through point-and-click mouse commands, or by programmers through taggable code assigned to...

...for all leading game platforms, including Sony Playstation, Sega Saturn, Nintendo 64 and PCs running Microsoft DOS or Microsoft Windows. Included with Activation are three sample games which illustrate the breadth of the program's prototyping capabilities. The sample games are Race to Los Gatos, a 3D racing game; Mythology Fight, a 3D fighting title; and Space Cadet, an action-oriented space battle game...

12/3,K/11 (Item 1 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09218695 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19040940 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Accrual and cash flow accounting models: a comparison of the value relevance and timeliness of their components.**  
Cotter, Julie  
Accounting and Finance, v36, n2, p127(24)

Nov, 1996

ISSN: 0810-5391

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 8147

LINE COUNT: 00710

... 1, 2, 5 and 10 years are employed.

Cash flow from operations and operating accruals data were generously supplied by Percy and Stokes (1992). Their **sample** comprised 107 firms for which the information required to calculate the cash flow from operations and operating accruals measures was obtained from the AGSM Annual Report File. This **sample** represents all of the firms existing in Australia from 1975 to 1985 for which data are available on the AGSM **database**. The time period is comparable with the second half of EHO's **sampling** period which runs from 1976 to 1986.

The ten year event window used in this study implies that a firm must have ten consecutive years...

12/3,K/12 (Item 2 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07500396 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16204040 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Sometimes you can just use your wits. (how to estimate and manage network traffic) (Tutorial)

Rosshiem, John

PC Week, v11, n33, p21(1)

August 22, 1994

DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 509 LINE COUNT: 00042

... the data requirements are," Gold-Bernstein said. "Sometimes you cannot predict how people will randomly ask questions" of a database, for example.

Sarma advocates a **statistical** approach. Compiling figures on **database** calls and physical I/Os gives managers a basis for **assessing** network load, he said.

Application **partitioning** can also be a powerful tool for managing network load and making the best use of CPUs on both client and server machines. But Sarma...

12/3,K/13 (Item 3 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04158983 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08246181 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Workers' Compensation Insurance Pricing. (book reviews)

Schmidt, Joan T.

Journal of Risk and Insurance, v56, n4, p774(5)

Dec, 1989

DOCUMENT TYPE: review ISSN: 0022-4367 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 1859 LINE COUNT: 00157

... disincentives associated with retrospective payment systems (wage loss). Those disincentives have been mentioned in the discussion of the preceding paper.

Under the suggest system, the **data base** of disability claims (excluding permanent total because of the small **sample size**) would be **partitioned** according to major categories. The latter might be linked to the functioning of body organs. A distribution of lost work days would be estimated for...

12/3,K/14 (Item 4 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04149204 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08053575 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
A welfare-theoretic evaluation of unemployment insurance.  
Neill, Jon R.  
Public Finance Quarterly, v17, n4, p429(16)  
Oct., 1989  
ISSN: 0048-5853 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 5424 LINE COUNT: 00439

... 5) More specifically, households whose heads were self-employed, retired, not working but not retired, or in the occupational category "other" were eliminated from the data base. Next, demographic classes were defined in order that the subsamples of households residing in a given state could be partitioned. Twelve classes were defined on the basis of marital status, education, and race. Any household that did not respond to these questions was removed from the sample. These deletions left a total of 9,242 households in 41 States to be partitioned.

Once each state subsample had been partitioned, averages of disposable...

12/3,K/15 (Item 5 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03242073 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 05019711  
An investigation of the coauthor graph.  
Logan, Elisabeth L.; Shaw, W.M., Jr.  
Journal of the American Society for Information Science, v38, n4, p262(7)  
July, 1987  
ISSN: 0002-8231 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT: The structure of coauthor graphs and the statistical validity of the associated author partitions are investigated as a function of productivity and collaborative thresholds. The productivity threshold determines the number of authors (points) in a coauthor graph, and the collaborative threshold determines the number of coauthor pairs (lines) in the graph. The statistical validity of author partitions is determined by the random-graph hypothesis. The results show that for 'small' databases, statistically preferred partitions occur when all authors and coauthor pairs appear in the graph. For 'large' databases, statistically preferred partitions occur when authors and coauthor pairs who publish only one article are excluded from the graph. Unlike other bibliometric relationships, the highly...

...the collaborative relationship produces a wide range of threshold values for which the associated partitions are statistically valid. It remains to be shown how the statistical validity of partitions is related to the empirical significance of the same partitions. (Reprinted by permission of the publisher.)

12/3,K/16 (Item 1 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02139595 70047784  
Employment structure and training needs in the Louisiana value-added wood products industry  
Vlosky, Richard P; Chance, N Paul  
Forest Products Journal v51n3 PP: 34-41 Mar 2001  
ISSN: 0015-7473 JRNL CODE: FPJ  
WORD COUNT: 3893

...TEXT: in this study were conducted in accordance with well-documented and verified techniques (3,6,7, 10). The following sections describe these procedures.

## SAMPLING

The sample frame for the study consisted of all secondary solid wood products manufacturers in Louisiana. Examples of industry sectors represented include hardwood dimension and flooring mills, wood kitchen and bath cabinets, wood household furniture, wood office furniture, store fixtures, pallets, partitions, etc. There are estimated to be approximately 650 companies in this population in Louisiana (12). The primary source of sample frame information was existing industry directory databases and directories compiled by the LFPL (4).

## MAIL QUESTIONNAIRES

Data collection was done using a mail survey questionnaire. Mail questionnaires were chosen as the most...

12/3,K/17 (Item 2 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02031197 54868911

### A comparison of financial-statement-analysis-based and price-based earnings forecasts

Machuga, Susan M; Pfeiffer, Ray J Jr  
Journal of Business & Economic Studies v6n1 PP: 21 Spring 2000  
ISSN: 1063-343X JRNL CODE: NEJ  
WORD COUNT: 5583

...TEXT: do not have incentives to forecast. Evidence regarding this conjecture is presented in the association tests that follow.

## TABLE 3

Looking at subsamples of the data based on prior-year earnings performance reveals that the price-based forecast outperforms the financial-statement-analysisbased forecast in both partitions of the data. Even in the poor performance partition of the sample where transitory earnings are more prevalent, the pricebased forecast still appears to generate more accurate predictions. In addition, all three forecast sources produce smaller errors...

12/3,K/18 (Item 3 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01910034 05-61026

### Research note: A study of computer usage and strategic planning in the SME sector

Bridge, John; Peel, Michael J  
International Small Business Journal v17n4 PP: 82-87 Jul-Sep 1999  
ISSN: 0266-2426 JRNL CODE: IOG  
WORD COUNT: 2180

...TEXT: planners were analysed for both small and medium-sized firms. Other than for accounting packages, the results revealed that high planners in the small company sample used the various software packages to a significantly greater extent than low planners, particularly in respect of spreadsheets, databases, MIS and statistical packages. The mean usage scores for high planners in the small firm sub-sample for spreadsheets (4.24), databases (4.06), MIS (3.39) and statistical packages (2.94), were significantly higher than for low planners in the small company subsample -who had mean scores of 3.84, 3.52, 2...

12/3,K/19 (Item 4 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01837129 04-88120

**Industry segmentation and predictor motifs for solvency analysis of the life/health insurance industry**

Baranoff, Etti G; Sager, Thomas W; Witt, Robert C

Journal of Risk & Insurance v66n1 PP: 99-123 Mar 1999

ISSN: 0022-4367 JRNL CODE: JRI

WORD COUNT: 5408

...TEXT: Barniv and Hathorn (1997) on mergers and insolvency.

Most life/health solvency studies have appeared after 1990 and also show a migration from matched-pairs samples to whole-industry analyses with the advent of the NAIC databases. Barniv and Hershberger (1990) used matched-pair sampling of pooled data from 1975 to 1985 to correctly classify the insolvency status of between eighty-two and ninety-one percent of life insurers one and two years in advance. More recently, Ambrose and Carroll (1994) used matched-pair sampling of pooled data from 1969 to 1986 to predict life insolvencies for 1987 to 1991. They attribute their finding of relatively low predictive power to temporal changes in the factors responsible for insolvency over long time spans.<sup>3</sup> Using the NAIC database for 1986 through 1991, Carson and Hoyt (1995) compared logistic regression, recursive partitioning, and discriminant analysis for predicting life insolvencies. Although they did not analyze segments, they conjectured that "models segregated by insurer size and product line also may yield additional...

12/3,K/20 (Item 5 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01696272 03-47262

**The IBM data warehouse architecture**

Bontempo, Charles; Zagelow, George

Communications of the ACM v41n9 PP: 38-48 Sep 1998

ISSN: 0001-0782 JRNL CODE: ACM

WORD COUNT: 3419

...TEXT: pipeline parallelism. Collectively, the DB2 Family provides additional support for data warehouse performance and scalability:

Parallel-aware, cost-based search optimizers that exploit a wide range of database statistics

Intelligent partitioning

Parallel database operations, including (but not limited to) parallel table and index scans, joins, backup/recovery, and utilities

Specialized indexes and index processing

SQL extensions...

12/3,K/21 (Item 6 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00489235 90-14992

**Hybrid Join: An Improved Sort-Based Join Algorithm**

Choi, Hwang Kyu; Kim, Myunghwan

Information Processing Letters v32n2 PP: 51-56 Jul 24, 1989

ISSN: 0020-0190 JRNL CODE: IPL

ABSTRACT: In the relational database system, the join operation is one of the most important due to its frequent uses, especially if relations are

normalized. Of several algorithms proposed for...

... can be saved, compared with the sort-based algorithm. The main improvement of the hybrid algorithm comes from completely sorting only the smaller relation and partitioning the others into ranged buckets according to the order statistics of the sorted relation. In analyzing the performance of the hybrid join and comparing it to other methods, it is shown that the hybrid join...

12/3,K/22 (Item 7 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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00367072 87-25906

**An Investigation of the Coauthor Graph**

Logan, Elisabeth L.; Shaw, W. M., Jr.

Journal of the American Society for Information Science v38n4 PP: 262-268

Jul 1987

ISSN: 0002-8231 JRNL CODE: ASI

**ABSTRACT:** The structure of coauthor graphs and the statistical validity of the associated author partitions are examined as a function of productivity and collaborative thresholds. The statistical validity of author partitions is determined by reference to the random-graph hypothesis. The results indicate that, for "small" databases, statistically preferred partitions occur when all authors and coauthor pairs appear in the graph. For "large" databases, statistically preferred partitions emerge when authors and coauthor pairs who publish only one article are excluded from the graph. Unlike other bibliometric relationships, the highly...

... the collaborative relationship generates a wide range of threshold values for which the associated partitions are statistically valid. It remains to be demonstrated how the statistical validity of partitions is related to the empirical significance of the same partitions. ...

12/3,K/23 (Item 8 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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00118614 80-12565

**Sorting of Textual Data Bases: A Variety Generation Approach to Distribution Sorting**

Cooper, David; Dicker, Mary E.; Lynch, Michael F.

Information Processing & Management v16n1 PP: 49-56 1980

ISSN: 0306-4573 JRNL CODE: IPM

**ABSTRACT:** The sorting of large files of data derived from bibliographic or other textual data bases can be an expensive procedure. Therefore, any slight increase in the efficiency of sorts can contribute to reduction in costs to the users of information services. One method of sorting large textual data bases by computer uses external storage and divides the range of sort-keys in a sample of data to be sorted into a fixed set of partitions. The partitions are composed of ordered key ranges, and an incoming data stream is distributed into a series of bins according to the partition in which the key lies. The bins are then...

... sort, to give an ordered file. The number of disc accesses needed depends on the manner in which the bins become filled and, thus, on statistics of the data. An experiment using an INSPEC data base suggests that this method of sorting is feasible and that it is possible to generate a partition set from a reasonably small sample of the data to be sorted. ...

12/3,K/24 (Item 9 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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00074484 78-08815

Shareable Data Bases Key for Effective Mapmaking

Schmidt, Allan H.

Computerworld v12n19 PP: 36 May 8, 1978

ISSN: 0010-4841 JRNL CODE: COW

ABSTRACT: A national cartographic data base is needed which can readily produce computer mapping among organizations having much the same needs. Many data bases designed to support federal programs could be applied by other users. Such data needs to be made more accessible to possible users at all levels...

... which use topological data to describe polygonal features, such as city blocks, could also be used to map such things as land use or health statistics. A topological data base would have wide applicability. The capability to merge 2 cartographic data files into one data base has also been developed. Further work should also be done on merging a gridded data base with the topological data structure. A gridded data base is used in cases where data cannot be partitioned into exactly defined boundaries, such as in the case of rainfall.

15/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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02483843 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 70909008 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Look Before You Leap. (Technology Information)

SARADHI, VIJAY; SIMONEAU, MARTIN

Intelligent Enterprise, 4, 3, 40

Feb, 2001

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2784 LINE COUNT: 00223

...ABSTRACT: re-engineering. Managers must perform extensive evaluations of software, hardware and the overall data model before designing the ETL process. The next steps are to size the database and determine partitioning strategy. Building the actual prototype involves first identifying its focus and then creating database objects using the models and tools selected. A prototype should be populated with a good-size sample of real data if possible. Generating reports and running ad-hoc queries helps test a warehouse. The final step is to digest the results from...

15/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01424400 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 10513866 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Packet analyzers tell the whole network story. (Neon Software Inc.'s

NetMinder LocalTalk and The AG Group's LocalPeek) (Software Review)

(evaluation)

Magorian, Dan

MacWEEK, v5, n12, p53(3)

March 26, 1991

DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0892-8118 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 1043 LINE COUNT: 00084

... task in a similar fashion. When you launch either program, it allocates as much memory as possible for a packet buffer. The buffer size is determined by the size of the MultiFinder memory partition and can be as large as you want. When you start collecting packets, both programs display statistics and charts of the number of packets captured, errors found and the amount of network bandwidth being used.

Packets are displayed in a main window...

15/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01013890 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 00554410

Computer Simulation As a Design Aid for A Decentralized Application

Controller in a Distributed System.

Beamon, G.E.; Popick, P.R.

Summer Computer Simulation Conference Proceedings, v1, p128-131

Annual, 1983

ISSN: 0094-7474 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

...ABSTRACT: The primary design objective of this controller is to maximize the throughput of the signal processing module as well as controller task timing and queueing statistics. The model is parameterized to allow sensitivity analysis of functional components, task partitioning, queue sizing and data input rates. (Reprinted by Permission of Publisher.)

15/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
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01028650 Supplier Number: 40432348 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**HEALTH, SAFETY AND QUALITY -- TECHNICAL**

Food Cosmetics & Drug Packaging, v11, n4, pN/A

July, 1988

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newsletter; Trade

Word Count: 2182

... gave different results and hence "a specified procedure with pre-determined calibration curves has to be followed in order to obtain reliable and reproducible results".

Samples of the PVC films were contacted with different concentrations of PVC in the water or oil (in the ranges 50-200, 30-105, and 20-50 ppb) and the system stirred until equilibrium was reached, when the liquid phase was analysed. VCM in the polymer was estimated by difference.

Partition coefficients (polymer to liquid ranged from ca 1 to 8 for the corn oil, and 6 to 40 for the water, increasing generally (not invariably) with reducing VCM concentration.

The...

15/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09051356 Supplier Number: 78932836 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Advances in Emulsion Polymerization For Coatings Applications: Latex Blends And Reactive Surfactants.**

El-Aasser, Mohamed S.; Tang, Jiansheng; Wang, Xiaoru; Daniels, Eric S.;

Dimonie, Victoria L.; Sudol, E. David

The Journal of Coatings Technology, v73, n920, p51

Sept, 2001

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

Word Count: 9057

... homopolymer, or copolymer) after the polymerization. Incorporation is favored at lower surfactant and higher initiator concentrations. These results are not unexpected.

SURFACE vs. BURIED: The sample prepared with 30 mM reactive surfactant and 8 mM (Na.sub.2)(S.sub.2)(O.sub.8) was subjected to further analysis to determine the extent of partitioning of the surfactant between the surface and interior of the latex particles. By partially swelling the particles with THF, ion exchange and titration of the...

15/3,K/6 (Item 2 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

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08916479 Supplier Number: 76876827 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Does High Short Interest Lead Underperformance?(Statistical Data Included)**

FARINELLA, JOSEPH A.; GRAHAM, J. EDWARD; MCDONALD, CYNTHIA G.

Journal of Investing, v10, n2, p45

Summer, 2001

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Article Type: Statistical Data Included

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

Word Count: 3758

... of more statistically sound measures (see Barber and Lyon (1997) and Kothari and Warner (1997)). These better measures include the size-adjusted returns we provide.

Size -adjusted returns are calculated by partitioning the

highly shorted sample and all Nasdaq stocks into market value deciles at the time of each of the 55 announcements. Net-of-size portfolio returns are calculated as...

15/3,K/7 (Item 3 from file: 16)  
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
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06298040 Supplier Number: 54488438 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**Novel screening unit provides alternative to conventional shale shaker.**  
Dehn, Courtney  
The Oil and Gas Journal, v97, n15, p40(1)  
April 12, 1999  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade  
Word Count: 4601

... in the feed.

As it is virtually impossible to measure the flow rates of the feed (undersize and oversize streams in real time operations), the partition numbers for the various size fractions must be determined from sample data gathered in a steady state for the three streams using an analytical equation.

The undersize and oversize partition numbers are derived in Equations 2...

15/3,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11900391 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 60903581 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Safe and Effective Importance Sampling.**  
OWEN, ART; ZHOU, YI  
Journal of the American Statistical Association, 95, 449, 135  
March, 2000  
ISSN: 0162-1459 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 6860 LINE COUNT: 00616

...  $p_{sub.j}((X_{sub.ji}))$ , (17)

where  $(X_{sub.ji})$  are independent draws from  $(p_{sub.j})$  and the subscripts on  $i$  denote the partition of unity and the sample sizes used. The estimate  $(I_{sub.n,w})$  is unbiased under mild conditions on the supports of the function  $(p_{sub.j})$  and  $(w_{sub.j})$ .

Veach and Guibas...

15/3,K/9 (Item 2 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
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10699861 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53410844 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Earnings management and the long-run market performance of initial public offerings. (includes appendices)**  
Teoh, Siew Hong; Welch, Ivo; Wong, T.J.  
Journal of Finance, 53, 6, 1935(4)  
Dec, 1998  
ISSN: 0022-1082 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract  
WORD COUNT: 14064 LINE COUNT: 01164

... and 20.7 percent in BH terms in the fourth year. (We do not use four-year returns elsewhere in the paper.)

Panel C considers sample partitions by size, book-to-market ratios, and time-period. The size partition is based on market capitalization measured at the time of the first financial statement post-IPO with cutoffs at \$20 million and \$100 million (in December 1997 real dollars). The differential...

15/3,K/10 (Item 3 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
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10407013 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21034089 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
The declining credit quality of U.S. corporate debt: myth or  
reality?(Papers and Proceedings: Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting, American  
Finance Association)  
Blume, Marshall E.; Lim, Felix; MacKinlay, Craig  
Journal of Finance, v53, n4, p1389(25)  
August, 1998  
ISSN: 0022-1082 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract  
WORD COUNT: 8233 LINE COUNT: 00736

... sub.it) in response to a change of one standard deviation in the  
value of this explanatory variable. A comparison of this change to the  
size of the partitions provides a measure of the economic importance  
of a variable. As a further aid in interpreting the probit model, Table III  
contains descriptive statistics of the distributions of the explanatory  
variables by rating category and overall.

The variance of the standard errors of the probit model, which can be  
...

15/3,K/11 (Item 4 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10167744 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20297945 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
A spatial scan statistic for stochastic scan partitions.  
Priebe, Carey E.; Olson, Tim; Healy, Dennis M., Jr.  
Journal of the American Statistical Association, v92, n440, p1476(9)  
Dec, 1997  
ISSN: 0162-1459 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 6196 LINE COUNT: 00531

... is provided in Section 3, Example 1.

#### 2.4 The Power of the Test

The power of the test depends on the accuracy of the partition  
boundaries as estimates of "true" boundaries, the difference in  
intensities ( $\Lambda$ ) and ( $\Lambda$ )(prime), and the size of the region of  
nonhomogeneity ( $R_{sup.A}$ ). In the example considered herein, the...

...than the healthy tissue, then this partitioning scheme has the potential  
to yield greater power than a standard quadrat test or a conventional  
spatial scan statistic. The power of the test based on (2) can be  
calculated exactly. In particular, we consider the best-case scenario in  
which ( $R_{sup.A}$ )...

15/3,K/12 (Item 5 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
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06804145 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15199956 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Advertising, R&D expenditures and the market value of the firm. (Mergers  
and Acquisitions)  
Chauvin, Keith W.; Hirschey, Mark  
Financial Management, v22, n4, p128(13)  
Winter, 1993  
ISSN: 0046-3892 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 6518 LINE COUNT: 00533

... the market value effects of advertising and R&D from other  
industry-specific valuation considerations. In addition, the basic  
valuation model can be analyzed over samples of advertising-intensive and

R&D-intensive industries to learn the extent to which the valuation effects of advertising and R&D expenditures are mitigated by substantial promotional and innovative activity by competitors. By analyzing the overall sample of firms, in addition to a simple two-part breakdown for manufacturing versus nonmanufacturing firms, it becomes possible to learn the extent to which expenditures...

...and R&D have broad rather than narrow implications for the value of the firm. By considering the market value implications of a three-part sample partition according to firm size (measured by sales revenue), the extent to which firm size plays a role in determining the market value effects of advertising and R&D can also...

15/3,K/13 (Item 6 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
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06508037 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14376997 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Statistical issues in the assessment of undiscovered oil and gas resources.  
Kaufman, Gordon M.  
Energy Journal, v14, n1, p183(34)  
Jan, 1993  
ISSN: 0195-6574 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 10744 LINE COUNT: 00876

... that this condition guarantees uniqueness.

Andreatta and Kaufman (1986) adapt Murthy's (1957) estimator, a close relative of Horvitz and Thompson's estimator, to successive sampling in a different way. If any one population characteristic such as the number N of deposits, the sum of all deposit magnitudes or a fractile...

...in-place deposits is assumed to be known with certainty, then this knowledge be used to compute an estimate of inclusion probabilities from an incomplete sample of the population. They call this "anchored estimation," the known population characteristic being the "anchor." An application to North Sea data partitioned into seven size classes recovers MLE estimates for each of these size classes so closely as to suggest a tight link between conditional (on the anchor) MLE and unbiased estimation via anchoring...

15/3,K/14 (Item 1 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02244065 87186019  
Taxation and Black's zero-beta strategy revisited  
Faff, Robert; Hillier, David; Wood, Justin  
Financial Analysts Journal v57n5 PP: 57-65 Sep/Oct 2001  
ISSN: 0015-198X JRNL CODE: FIA  
WORD COUNT: 2996

...TEXT: both subperiods, mimicked the earlier results. Thus, the changed relationship between return and beta was not driven by a sector effect.

Does size matter? To assess the potential confounding effect of size, we partitioned stocks into three size groupings based on market capitalization in each June. The "large" stock group comprised the largest 100 stocks; the "medium" group, the next largest 200 stocks; and the "small" group, the remaining stocks. The mean monthly return for the entire sample period varied significantly with size: Large stocks averaged 1.24 percent; medium stocks averaged 1.07 percent; and small stocks averaged 2.35 percent a...

15/3,K/15 (Item 2 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01508044 01-59032

**Comparative versus noncomparative advertising: A meta-analysis**

Grewal, Dhruv; Kavanoor, Sukumar; Fern, Edward F; Costley, Carolyn; Barnes, James

Journal of Marketing v61n4 PP: 1-15 Oct 1997

ISSN: 0022-2429 JRNL CODE: JMK

WORD COUNT: 10314

...TEXT: from studies that examined multiple products. When subjects or dependent variables differed, we calculated separate effect size estimates across products. The independent variable used to partition studies for calculating the effect size estimates was ad format (comparative ad versus noncomparative ad). Comparative ads were those that explicitly or implicitly compared the sponsor's brand with another brand in...

... three ad levels (e.g., direct comparative, Brand X, noncomparative), we used direct comparative versus noncomparative ads to calculate the effect size estimate. The d- statistic was coded positive if the comparative ad produced more favorable results than the noncomparative ad and negative otherwise.

Moderating variables were included in our analysis...

15/3,K/16 (Item 3 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01100398 97-49792

**Supplier concentration and pricing of audit services in New Zealand**

Johnson, Eric N; Walker, Kenton B; Westergaard, Erik

Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory v14n2 PP: 74-89 Fall 1995

ISSN: 0278-0380 JRNL CODE: APT

WORD COUNT: 6255

...TEXT: the New Zealand audit market, but the interactive nature of the relationships among audit firm size, company size, and company listing status require a further analysis of the sample partitioned on company size (large vs. small) and listing status (listed vs. unlisted). The partitioned regression results demonstrate that the Big 5 received fee premiums from large listed and...

15/3,K/17 (Item 4 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00811572 94-60964

**An analysis of the economic factors related to auditor-client disagreements preceding auditor changes**

Dhaliwal, Dan S; Schatzberg, Jeffrey W; Trombley, Mark A

Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory v12n2 PP: 22-38 Fall 1993

ISSN: 0278-0380 JRNL CODE: APT

WORD COUNT: 6373

...TEXT: size than the incumbent auditor, relative to clients that change auditors with no disagreement disclosed. Table 8 presents data regarding the incumbent and new auditor partitioned by two different measures of size : (1) Big 8 versus Non-Big 8; and (2) total audited sales. (13) (Table 8 omitted) For the Big 8 versus Non-Big 8 classification...

... to a Big 8 auditor (22 percent versus 11 percent), a chi sup 2 test on the two-by-two contingency table including the 28 sample firms changing to different size auditors indicates an insignificant difference between the switch behavior of the D group and the ND group. When the Big...

15/3,K/18 (Item 5 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00074484 78-08815

Shareable Data Bases Key for Effective Mapmaking

Schmidt, Allan H.

Computerworld v12n19 PP: 36 May 8, 1978

ISSN: 0010-4841 JRNL CODE: COW

...ABSTRACT: which use topological data to describe polygonal features, such as city blocks, could also be used to map such things as land use or health statistics. A topological data base would have wide applicability. The capability to merge 2 cartographic data files into one data base has also been developed. Further...

... be done on merging a gridded data base with the topological data structure. A gridded data base is used in cases where data cannot be partitioned into exactly defined boundaries, such as in the case of rainfall.

17/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 621)  
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)  
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02244292 Supplier Number: 57830035 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**CybeRecord Successfully Tests Automatic Document Image Recognition Software.**  
Business Wire, p0199  
Nov 30, 1999  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Newswire; Trade  
Word Count: 460

... Inc. (Nasdaq:CYRD) announced today that it has successfully tested automatic image recognition features of its digital document processing software on a large pre-scanned sampling of diverse microfilm formats.

The software's innovative statistical modeling algorithms automatically locate individual image boundaries on the scanned microfilm and partition the digital file into standardized pages, eliminating excess data. The company is developing an automatic image recognition, enhancement, and restoration solution that is essential for...

17/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 16)  
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10131199 Supplier Number: 92027009 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**Market revaluations of foreign listings' reconciliations to U.S. financial reporting.**  
El-Gazzar, Samir M.; Finn, Philip M.; Jacob, Rudy A.  
International Advances in Economic Research, v8, n3, p221(14)  
August, 2002  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Refereed; Academic  
Word Count: 6447

... firms from Canada; and  
8) (m.sub.j) is the disturbance term for firm j in year t.  
Results

Summary Statistics  
Table A1 presents summary statistics of the measuring variables.  
Panel A provides summaries of variables for the total sample, while Panels B, C, and D partition the statistics by region and year of study. From Panel A, the statistics reveal that the mean market reaction (INFOann) to foreign earnings announcement is 1.98 percent of the security's price and 1.04 percent during...

17/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

15535838 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 97185491 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Independent and identically distributed Monte Carlo algorithms for semiparametric linear mixed models.**  
Ishwaran, Hemant; Takahara, Glen  
Journal of the American Statistical Association, 97, 460, 1154(13)  
Dec, 2002  
ISSN: 0162-1459 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract  
WORD COUNT: 10386 LINE COUNT: 00986

... encoded using only simple sufficient statistics--thus allowing models to be updated without the need to rerun past data. Note that the number of sufficient statistics for each partition is a linear function of its cardinality, which is typically a small fraction of the sample size. Thus the notion of interruptibility can be applied when n is large.

APPENDIX A: APPROXIMATE WEIGHTED CHINESE RESTAURANT ALGORITHM FOR  
SINGLE-MEASUREMENT DATA

Plug...

17/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
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15248362 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 94874445 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Branching and competition in the European banking industry.(econometric  
analysis of cost of bank branching and competition in nine western  
European nations)**  
Cerasi, Vittoria; Chizzolini, Barbara; Ivaldi, Marc  
Applied Economics, 34, 17, 2213(13)  
Nov 20, 2002  
ISSN: 0003-6846 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 8875 LINE COUNT: 00830

... branches in the sample is comparable to the OECD figures for  
Belgium, Germany, and France, while, for the other countries, larger banks  
are slightly over sampled .

Table 2 provides some statistics on the partition of the  
observations in the sample according to branching behaviour. It appears  
that, within the set of multi-branch banks, the majority (2565) opened new  
branches or kept their network size...

17/3,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

12108966 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 59282627 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Competing Effectively: Environmental Scanning, Competitive Strategy, and  
Organizational Performance in Small Manufacturing Firms.**  
Beal, Reginald M.  
Journal of Small Business Management, 38, 1, 27  
Jan, 2000  
ISSN: 0047-2778 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 9058 LINE COUNT: 00889

... divide the sample into scanners and non-scanners: Firms scoring  
above the mean were classified as scanners, those below the mean as  
non-scanners.

The statistical methods used in testing the hypotheses were  
analysis of variance (ANOVA) and t-tests. ANOVA was used to partition the  
sample into scanners and non-scanners on each scanning index across the  
growth and maturity stages of the industry life cycle. (Growth and maturity  
were the...

17/3,K/6 (Item 4 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11822178 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 59331454 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**New Evidence on Serial Correlation in Analyst Forecast Errors.(Statistical  
Data Included)**  
Nutt, Stacey R.; Easterwood, John C.; Easterwood, Cintia M.  
Financial Management, 28, 4, 106  
Winter, 1999  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Statistical Data Included ISSN: 0046-3892  
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 9207 LINE COUNT: 00873

... n = 3 Years  
Intercept (((alpha).sub.0)) -1.66 (\*\*\*)  
(t-statistic) (-22.55)

(FE.sub.t-n) (((alpha).sub.1)) 0.12 (\*\*\*)  
 (10.09)  
 F Statistic 102  
 Adjusted (R.sub.2) 0.011  
 Sample Size 9,411  
 (\*\*\*)Significant at the 0.01 level.  
 Descriptive Statistics for Partitions of Lagged Residual Forecast  
 Error (partitioned by thirds)  
 (FE'.sub.jt-n) the forecast error for firm j (i.e., ((E.sub.1)-(F.sub  
 ...

17/3,K/7 (Item 5 from file: 148)  
 DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
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10563230 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21232978 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
 Small firm and value effects in the Canadian stock market.  
 Elfakhani, Said; Lockwood, Larry J.; Zaher, Tarek S.  
 Journal of Financial Research, v21, n3, p277(15)  
 Fall, 1998  
 ISSN: 0270-2592 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract  
 WORD COUNT: 5517 LINE COUNT: 00546

... non-Januaries during 1975-84, and non-Januaries during 1985-92.  
 Results indicate market beta is not priced for Canadian stocks in any  
 of the sample partitions. None of the t- statistics is significant for  
 the beta risk premia. In fact, the risk premia for beta are negative.  
 (although insignificant) for most of the partitions presented in...

...S. markets over various subperiods. However, they do not provide  
 contrasts between January and non-January.

Firm size effects for Canadian stocks exist in each sample  
 partition presented in Table 3. All of the t- statistics for the  
 size-risk premia are significant. Findings indicate the firm size effect is  
 noticeably stronger in January than in non-January. For example, over  
 cross-sectional regressions and the respective t- statistics are  
 reported for each sample partition. The first column presents the  
 beta risk premia and respective t- statistics and the second column  
 presents the size risk premia and respective t-statistics.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent level.  
 Our tests show firm size effects...  
 1975-84, 1985-89, January only, and non-January  
 months. The averages of the gammas estimated from the  
 cross-sectional regressions and the respective t- statistics are  
 reported for each sample partition. The book-to-market risk premia  
 and corresponding t- statistics are presented in the first column The  
 size risk premia and corresponding t-statistics are presented in the  
 second column.

\*\* Significant at the 5 percent...

17/3,K/8 (Item 6 from file: 148)  
 DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
 (c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10167744 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20297945 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
 A spatial scan statistic for stochastic scan partitions.  
 Priebe, Carey E.; Olson, Tim; Healy, Dennis M., Jr.  
 Journal of the American Statistical Association, v92, n440, p1476(9)  
 Dec, 1997  
 ISSN: 0162-1459 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
 WORD COUNT: 6196 LINE COUNT: 00531

... the radius (Sigma) of the median filter for larger target signals.  
 This independence assumption is key to the derivation in Section 2.2 of the

sampling distribution of the spatial scan statistic based on the stochastic partition. The effect of this presmoothing on the partition (W.sub.(Sigma))((Zeta)) is investigated in Section 3.1.

In summary, given a realization (Zeta),  $W((Zeta)) = \{(R.sub.1), \dots, (R.sub.K)\}$  produces...

17/3,K/9 (Item 7 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
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09656754 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19320991 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Product partition models for normal means.  
Crowley, Evelyn M.  
Journal of the American Statistical Association, v92, n437, p192(7)  
March, 1997  
ISSN: 0162-1459 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract  
WORD COUNT: 4907 LINE COUNT: 00410

... 188-205.

----- (1986b), "Combining Minimax Shrinkage Estimators," Journal of the American Statistical Association, 81, 437-445.

Geyer, C. J. (1992), "Practical Markov Chain Monte Carlo," Statistical Science, 7, 473-511.

Hartigan, J. A. (1990), "Partition Models," Communications in Statistics, Part A - Theory and Methods, 19, 2745-2756.

Hastings, W. K. (1970), "Monte Carlo Sampling Methods Using Markov Chains and Their Applications," Biometrika, 87, 97-109.

James, W., and Stein, C. (1961), "Estimation With Quadratic Loss," in Proceedings of the...

17/3,K/10 (Item 8 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08405245 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17781749 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
An empirical analysis of some determinants of the target shareholder premium in takeovers.  
Bugeja, Martin; Walter, Terry  
Accounting and Finance, v35, n2, p33(28)  
Nov, 1995  
ISSN: 0810-5391 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract  
WORD COUNT: 9450 LINE COUNT: 00763

... it difficult for them to retain their position. Also bidders in rejected offers are performing insignificantly better than the bidders whose offers are accepted (t- statistic = 1.09).

Panel D of Table 2 partitions the sample according to the form of payment. It shows target firm's performance prior to the bid is more negative when equity is the form of...

17/3,K/11 (Item 9 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
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06789806 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14891931 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Common stock price effects of security issues conditioned by current earnings and dividend announcements. (includes appendix)  
Manuel, Timothy A.; Brooks, LeRoy D.; Schadler, Frederick P.  
Journal of Business, v66, n4, p571(23)  
Oct, 1993  
ISSN: 0021-9398 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 7878 LINE COUNT: 00750

|     |         |    |    |   |   |
|-----|---------|----|----|---|---|
| ... | 60      | 43 | 4  | 4 |   |
|     | 1986(*) | 32 | 26 | 2 | 1 |

|       |     |     |     |     |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | 800 | 579 | 375 | 191 |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

\* The number of 1986 issues is small because the Registered Offering Statistics tape available for this project does not include all 1986 registrations.

TABLE 3 Sample Size of Each Portfolio Partition

A. Common Stock Offers

|              | D Precedes B | D Follows B | Row Total |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| X precedes B | Portfolio 1  | Portfolio 2 |           |
|              | 75           | 38          | 113       |
|              | (39.27%)     | (19...      |           |

17/3,K/12 (Item 10 from file: 148)  
 DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
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06505765 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14320761 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**An examination of stock price reactions to discount rate changes under alternative monetary policy regimes.**  
 Jensen, Gerald R.; Johnson, Robert R.  
 Quarterly Journal of Business and Economics, v32, n2, p26(26)  
 Spring, 1993  
 ISSN: 0747-5535 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
 WORD COUNT: 6956 LINE COUNT: 00612

... Roley's analysis covers six years (1977-1982) with 27 changes, and Hafer studies the 1977-1984 period with 32 changes. In addition, each study partitions the sample into different monetary policy regimes. The resulting small sample sizes diminish the chances of finding statistical significance even if economic significance exists.

5 As indicated by Waud (1970), frequently the New York Fed Bank will either lead or lag changes made...

17/3,K/13 (Item 11 from file: 148)  
 DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
 (c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05591355 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12097510 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**The timeliness of half yearly earnings announcements and stock returns.**  
 Sinclair, Norman A.; Young, Joanna C.Y.  
 Accounting and Finance, v31, n2, p31(22)  
 Nov, 1991  
 ISSN: 0810-5391 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
 WORD COUNT: 6108 LINE COUNT: 00514

... size quintile into quintiles according to UEARN. Second, in quintiles according to UEARN then within each earnings quintile according to SIZE. For each of these partitions we use a statistic based upon Jonckheere [1954] which tests for a k- sample trend against ordered alternatives.(9) For a given size partition, we expect abnormal returns to increase as unexpected earnings increases leading to a significant positive TJ statistic across earnings quintiles. These results are presented in...

17/3,K/14 (Item 1 from file: 15)  
 DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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02430134 207858291  
**Updated facts on the U.S. distributions of earnings, income, and wealth**  
 Rodriguez, Santiago Budria; Diaz-Gimenez, Javier; Quadrini, Vincenzo;

Rios-Rull, Jose-Victor  
Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. Quarterly Review - Federal Reserve  
Bank of Minneapolis v26n3 PP: 2-34 Summer 2002  
ISSN: 0271-5287 JRNL CODE: FMQ  
WORD COUNT: 14821

...TEXT: for this purpose, and this forces us to use cross-sectional data to quantify the age-related differences in inequality.

Specifically, we do the following: we partition the SCF sample into 10 cohorts according to the age of the household heads, we compute the relevant statistics for each cohort, and we compare them with the corresponding statistics for the entire sample. These statistics are the cohort average earnings, income, and wealth...

17/3,K/15 (Item 2 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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02338120 112533724

The use of target prices to justify sell-side analysts' stock recommendations

Bradshaw, Mark T

Accounting Horizons v16n1 PP: 27-41 Mar 2002

ISSN: 0888-7993 JRNL CODE: ACH

WORD COUNT: 6180

...TEXT: and growth are systematically invoked by analysts when summarizing the investment potential of stocks.

In Panel B of Table 3, the second and third columns partition the sample based on whether a target price is disclosed, and the final two columns present a chi

sup 2

statistic and p-value for whether the distribution of each justification differs between the two subsamples. Generally, there are two significant differences between the reports that...

17/3,K/16 (Item 3 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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02184061 74195924

Board independence and audit-firm type

Beasley, Mark S; Petroni, Kathy R

Auditing v20n1 PP: 97-114 Mar 2001

ISSN: 0278-0380 JRNL CODE: APT

WORD COUNT: 7305

...TEXT: non-Big 6 auditors. The data also indicate that the specialists audit the larger insurers (74.6 percent of net premiums written).

Table 2 reports sample descriptive statistics by audit firm type. Univariate t-tests, Chisquare tests, or Wilcoxon rank-sum tests are performed across the partitions as a preliminary analysis. Table 2 indicates that the variable of interest OUTBD, measured as the percentage of outside directors on the board of directors...

17/3,K/17 (Item 4 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01752443 04-03434

**Partition structures and sufficient statistics**

Joyce, Paul

Journal of Applied Probability v35n3 PP: 622-632 Sep 1998

ISSN: 0021-9002 JRNL CODE: APP

**ABSTRACT:** Is the Ewens distribution the only one-parameter family of partition structures where the total number of types sampled is a sufficient statistic? In general, the answer is no. It is shown that all counterexamples can be generated via an urn scheme. The urn scheme need only satisfy...

17/3,K/18 (Item 5 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01318296 99-67692

**Recession-induced stress and the prediction of corporate failure**

Kane, Gregory D; Richardson, Frederick M; Graybeal, Patricia

Contemporary Accounting Research v13n2 PP: 631-650 Fall 1996

ISSN: 0823-9150 JRNL CODE: CAR

WORD COUNT: 7023

...TEXT: and nonstressed firms (replicating Hopwood et al.) and between firms undergoing recession and those not undergoing recession.

This result is further refined by dividing the sample into the four partitions described earlier and testing for incremental improvements from stress and recession knowledge. The lambda statistic for the difference between the unconditioned and the recession- and stressed-controlled model -2LogL measures is 126.783 (24 df), and is also statistically significant...

17/3,K/19 (Item 6 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01318293 99-67689

**The effects of cross-sectional scale differences on regression results in empirical accounting research**

Barth, Mary E; Kallapur, Sanjay

Contemporary Accounting Research v13n2 PP: 527-567 Fall 1996

ISSN: 0823-9150 JRNL CODE: CAR

WORD COUNT: 15195

...TEXT: the sample median and zero otherwise. Untabulated findings reveal a significantly positive coefficient on SALESDEPR-c's estimate is 173.34 with a White t- statistic of 5.65.

To use Barth (1994) for illustrating the diagnostic, we partition Barth's 1989 sample based on a scale proxy, book value of equity for the investment securities regressions, and net income for the securities gains and losses regressions. Regression...

17/3,K/20 (Item 7 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01051787 97-01181

**Organizational influence in a model of the moral decision process of accountants**

Jones, Scott K; Hildebeitel, Kenneth M

Journal of Business Ethics v14n6 PP: 417-431 Jun 1995

ISSN: 0167-4544 JRNL CODE: JBE

WORD COUNT: 6184

...TEXT: and college training) were not included in any of the final models because of insufficient data, or were eliminated because the analyses showed no apparent statistical relationship at any reasonable level for any factor or respondent subset. Area of employment is used to partition the sample into subgroups for further analysis. Variable X sub 5\*6, which we label "employer support", is the interaction between encouragement and training. Model parameters are...

17/3,K/21 (Item 8 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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00964645 96-14038  
Life insurer financial distress prediction: A neural network model  
Huang, Chin-Sheng; Dorsey, Robert E; Boose, Mary Ann  
Journal of Insurance Regulation v13n2 PP: 131-167 Winter 1994  
ISSN: 0736-248X JRNL CODE: JIA  
WORD COUNT: 8095

...TEXT: group omega sub i if x is in the region Omega sub i. For the financial distress case, the estimation problem is to identify a statistical model that best partitions the sample space of companies' financial ratios into the two groups: FIC and nonFIC.

We also confine ourselves to the Bayes minimal risk decision rule, which is ...

17/3,K/22 (Item 9 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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00789886 94-39278  
The effect of government size on economic growth  
Sheehey, Edmund J  
Eastern Economic Journal v19n3 PP: 321-328 Summer 1993  
ISSN: 0094-5056 JRNL CODE: EEJ  
WORD COUNT: 3215

...TEXT: tests do reject the hypothesis that the coefficients are the same in the two sets of countries and the level of real GDP chosen to partition the sample was that which maximized the F statistic in this test.(10) These results suggest that the significantly negative impact of a larger government share is confined to the high income countries. For...

17/3,K/23 (Item 10 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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00251912 84-30473  
The Use of Binary Search Trees in External Distribution Sorting  
Cooper, David; Lynch, Michael F.  
Information Processing & Management v20n4 PP: 547-557 1984  
ISSN: 0306-4573 JRNL CODE: IPM

...ABSTRACT: based on the use of binary search trees for tree partitioning. With the new method, incoming files are decomposed into partitions with binary trees until partitions reach a manageable size for internal sorting. The search tree is generated by deriving statistics from a small sample of the data to be sorted. The method should be applicable to any data characterized by some degree of regularity, such as bibliographic and natural...

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Jul W03  
(c) 2003 European Patent Office  
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030807,UT=20030731  
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio

| Set | Items  | Description   |
|-----|--------|---|
| S1  | 130477 | DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR DBM OR DBMS<br>OR RDBM OR RDBMS   |
| S2  | 3568   | S1(5N)(DUPLICAT? OR REPLICAT? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR RE-<br>RODUC?)  |
| S3  | 7588   | PARTITION?(5N)(DETERMIN? OR ESTIMAT??? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALY-<br>S? OR ASSESS? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUT-<br>ES OR COMPUTED OR COMPUTING OR GAUG? OR EVALUAT? OR FIGURED OR<br>FIGURING OR MEASUR? OR DEFIN?) |
| S4  | 2727   | PARTITION?(5N)(SIZE? ? OR SIZING OR BOUNDAR??? OR RANGE? ?<br>OR EXTENT? ? OR MAGNITUDE? ?)   |
| S5  | 329322 | SAMPL???  |
| S6  | 54728  | STATISTIC??   |
| S7  | 5      | S2(S)S3(S)S5(S)S6   |
| S8  | 10     | S1(S)S3(S)S5(S)S6   |
| S9  | 13     | S7:S8   |
| S10 | 26     | S1(S)S3(S)S5:S6   |
| S11 | 27     | S9:S10  |
| S12 | 18     | S2(S)S3 AND IC=G06F   |
| S13 | 10     | S12 NOT S11   |
| S14 | 145    | S1(S)S3 AND IC=G06F   |
| S15 | 34     | S3(S)S5(S)S6  |
| S16 | 13     | S15 AND IC=G06F   |
| S17 | 6      | S16 NOT (S11 OR S13)  |
| S18 | 80     | S3(S)S5:S6 AND IC=G06F  |
| S19 | 39     | S3(20N)S5:S6 AND IC=G06F  |
| S20 | 34     | S19 NOT (S11 OR S13 OR S17)   |
| S21 | 408    | S4(5N)(DETERMIN? OR ESTIMAT??? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR AS-<br>SESS? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR CO-<br>MPUTED OR COMPUTING OR GAUG? OR EVALUAT? OR FIGURED OR FIGURI-<br>NG OR MEASUR? OR DEFIN?)       |
| S22 | 54     | S21(S)(S1 OR S5:S6)   |
| S23 | 14     | S22 AND IC=G06F   |
| S24 | 12     | S23 NOT (S11 OR S13 OR S17)   |
| S25 | 138    | S21 AND IC=G06F   |
| S26 | 34     | S25/TI,AB,CM  |
| S27 | 29     | S26 NOT (S11 OR S13 OR S17 OR S24)  |
| S28 | 79     | PARTITION? ?(10N)STATISTIC??  |
| S29 | 38     | S28 AND IC=G06F   |
| S30 | 37     | S29 NOT (S11 OR S13 OR S17 OR S24 OR S27)   |

11/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00940329

DATA MINING APPLICATION WITH IMPROVED DATA MINING ALGORITHM SELECTION  
APPLICATION D'EXPLORATION EN PROFONDEUR DE DONNEES POUVANT AMELIORER LE  
CHOIX D'UN ALGORITHME D'EXPLORATION EN PROFONDEUR DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Legal Representative:

SHEKLETON Gerald T (et al) (agent), Welsh & Katz, Ltd., 22nd floor, 120  
South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200273446 A1 20020919 (WO 0273446)

Application: WO 2002US5726 20020226 (PCT/WO US0205726)

Priority Application: US 2001274008 20010307; US 2001992435 20011116

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/18

International Patent Class: G06F-017/00; G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 14938

English Abstract

A training database (including data mining algorithm descriptions and metafeatures characterizing probability density functions of features) in the memory and computer readable program code (i) to extract features that classify data, (ii) to calculate metafeatures describing the case probability density function, and (iii) to select a data mining algorithm by using the training database to map the calculated metafeatures describing the case probability density function to the selected data mining algorithm. The frequency of the occurrence of features with respect to datum in the data defining a case probability density function.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne une base de données d'entraînement (comportant des descriptions et des méta-éléments d'algorithme d'exploration en profondeur de données caractérisant des densités de probabilité d'éléments) logée en mémoire, et un code de programme lisible par ordinateur destinés à: (i) extraire des éléments de classement des données; (ii) calculer des méta-éléments décrivant la densité de probabilité du cas; (iii) choisir un algorithme d'exploration en profondeur de données en utilisant la base de données d'entraînement pour mapper les méta-éléments calculés décrivant la densité de probabilité du cas relativement à l'algorithme d'exploration en profondeur de données choisi. La fréquence d'occurrence des éléments par rapport à la référence dans les données définit une densité de probabilité du cas.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020919 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20030109 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of  
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

## Detailed Description

### Detailed Description

... this embodiment may also identify a point of diminishing returns in the number of features and estimate feature robustness. The computer readable program code to estimate feature robustness may also partition the data into subsets, temporally, sequentially, randomly, or otherwise. The computer readable program code to estimate feature robustness in this embodiment may then calculate the entropy of each subset as a statistical measure of similarity. The computer readable program code in this embodiment may also identify parameters (such as user preferences, real-time deployment issues, available memory...

11/5,K/23 (Item 23 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00487341 \*\*Image available\*\*

STORAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR DOCUMENT IMAGE DATABASE

SYSTEME DE GESTION DE MEMOIRE POUR BASE DE DONNEES D'IMAGERIE DOCUMENTAIRE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA,

Inventor(s):

LOPRESTI Daniel P,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9918693 A1 19990415

Application: WO 98US20310 19980929 (PCT/WO US9820310)

Priority Application: US 97943428 19971003

Designated States: CA CN JP KR AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC

NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: H04L-012/00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7031

### English Abstract

A method of managing storage in a document image database (14) using document analysis (32) to partition documents into logical regions and modified by reducing storage size of the regions using different reduction modifiers according to various storage preference rules (78). Storage preference rules are intended to maintain high quality representations of important document information while reducing storage requirements at the expense of lesser important aspects of the document. In particular, the different reduction modifiers (34) applied to stored document images include reducing sampling depth, reducing sampling resolution based on minimum font size, utilizing lossy and lossless compression schemes and discarding unimportant regions of document image. Over time, document analysis and modification can be repeated to further reduce the storage size of previously stored data files (50, 52, 54).

### French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede permettant de gerer la memoire d'une base de donnees d'imagerie documentaire (14) en utilisant l'analyse de documents (32). Celle-ci permet de diviser les documents en regions logiques et de les modifier en reduisant leur volume de memoire. Cette derniere operation se fait a l'aide de modificateurs de reduction et selon differentes regles preferentielles de stockage (78). Ces dernieres ont pour but de conserver la haute qualite des representations de documents importants tout en reduisant les exigences de stockage aux depens de certains aspects des documents qui presentent une moindre importance. En particulier, les differents modificateurs de reduction (34) appliques aux images stockees comprennent la reduction de la densite d'echantillonnage, la reduction de la resolution d'echantillonnage basee sur la police minimum, l'utilisation de procedes de compression a pertes et sans pertes et l'exclusion des regions des documents qui ne presentent

pas d'importance. Par la suite, l'analyse de documents et la modification peuvent etre repetees afin de reduire a nouveau le volume de memoire des fichiers precedemment stockes (50, 52, 54).

#### English Abstract

A method of managing storage in a document image database (14) using document analysis (32) to partition documents into logical regions and modified by reducing storage size of the regions using different reduction modifiers according to various storage preference rules (78). Storage...

...requirements at the expense of lesser important aspects of the document. In particular, the different reduction modifiers (34) applied to stored document images include reducing sampling depth, reducing sampling resolution based on minimum font size, utilizing lossy and lossless compression schemes and discarding unimportant regions of document image. Over time, document analysis and modification...

13/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01136590

Provision of continuous database service and scalable query performance  
using active redundant copies

Bereitstellung von kontinuierlichen Datenbankdiensten und skalierbarer  
Suchleistung durch aktive redundante Kopien

Provision de service de base de donnees et performance d'interrogation  
echelonnable par l'usage des copies redondantes

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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Dayton, Ohio 45479, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 992909 A2 000412 (Basic)  
EP 992909 A3 011219

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99307381 990917;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 163708 980930

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/14

ABSTRACT EP 992909 A2

A method and apparatus for distributing computer resources in a network environment. A network of computer systems is partitioned into at least one computing system partition, and is configured into at least one redundancy group. The computing system partitions include applications, computing system nodes, and copies of a database schema. The copies of the database schema are replicated at each computing system partition within a network. The computing system partition manages interactions between the instances, the computing system nodes, and the copy of the database schema within the respective computing system partition. The redundancy group comprises at least one computing system and at a plurality of computing system partitions, and manages the replication of the database schema within the computing system and computing system partitions.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 126

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 001004 A2 Inventor information changed: 20000814  
Application: 20000412 A2 Published application without search report  
Examination: 030312 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination  
report: 20030122

Examination: 020821 A2 Date of request for examination: 20020619

Search Report: 011219 A3 Separate publication of the search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text                     | Language  | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS A                           | (English) | 200015 | 787        |
| SPEC A                             | (English) | 200015 | 4034       |
| Total word count - document A      |           |        | 4821       |
| Total word count - document B      |           |        | 0          |
| Total word count - documents A + B |           |        | 4821       |

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/14

- at least one computing system partition , including at least one instance of an application, at least one computing system node, and at least one copy of a database schema, the copies of the database schema being replicated at each computing system partition within a network, and wherein each computing system partition manages interactions between the instances, the computing system nodes, and the copy of the database schema within the respective computing system partition ;
  - a plurality of computing systems connected together via the network, wherein each computing system comprises one or more computing system partitions;
  - at least one redundancy group, comprising at least one computing system and a plurality of computing system partitions , wherein each redundancy group manages the replication of the database schema within the computing system and computing system partitions within the redundancy group.
2. The system of claim 1, wherein the redundancy group defines a first computing system as the computing system that replicates...
- ...10. A method for distributing computer resources in a network environment, comprising the steps of:
- assembling, as part of a computer network, at least one computing system partition , including at least one instance of an application, at least one computing system node, and at least one copy of a database schema, the copies of the database schema being replicated at each computing system partition within the computer network;
  - configuring, within the computer network, a plurality of computing systems connected together via the computer network, wherein each computing system comprises...
- ...method of claim 10, wherein the task is a database replication within the computer network.
- 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the task of database replication is performed by a first computing system partition within the redundancy group.
  - 13. The method of claim 12, wherein the task of database replication is performed by a second computing system partition within the redundancy group when the first computing system partition is unavailable.
  - 14. The method of claim 10, wherein the redundancy group can be redefined to include a different set of computing systems.
  - 15. The...
- ...method for providing database access, comprising the steps of:
- operating at least one computing system within a network, the computing system containing at least one computing system partition and the computing system being a member of a redundancy group, wherein the computing system partition includes at least one instance of an application, at least one computing system node, and at least one copy of a database schema, the copies of the database schema being replicated at each computing system partition within a network; and
  - managing the replication of the database schema within the computing system and computing system partitions within the redundancy group.

13/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)  
 DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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01134455

Failure recovery of partitioned computer systems including a database schema  
 Ausfallbeseitigung von verteilten Rechnersystemen die Datenbankschemata beinhalten  
 Retablisement de defaillance de systemes d'ordinateurs partages contenant

un schema de base de donnees  
PATENT ASSIGNEE:  
NCR INTERNATIONAL INC., (1449480), 1700 South Patterson Boulevard,  
Dayton, Ohio 45479, (US). (Applicant designated States: all)  
INVENTOR:  
Lynn, Poul Hedegard, 315 Via Montanosa, Encinitas, CA 92024, (US)  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:  
Cleary, Fidelma et al (85871), International IP Department NCR Limited  
206 Marylebone Road, London NW1 6LY, (GB)  
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 990986 A2 000405 (Basic)  
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99306824 990827;  
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 164258 980930  
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;  
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE  
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI  
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/07

ABSTRACT EP 990986 A2

A method and apparatus for automatically redistributing tasks to reduce the effect of a computer outage on a computer network. The apparatus comprises at least one redundancy group comprised of one or more computing systems, comprised of one or more computing system partitions. The computing system partition includes copies of a database schema that are replicated at each computing system partition. The redundancy group monitors the status of the computing systems and the computing system partitions, and assigns a task to the computing systems based on the monitored status of the computing systems.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 94

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 20000405 A2 Published application without search report  
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English  
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text                     | Language  | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS A                           | (English) | 200014 | 558        |
| SPEC A                             | (English) | 200014 | 4855       |
| Total word count - document A      |           |        | 5413       |
| Total word count - document B      |           |        | 0          |
| Total word count - documents A + B |           |        | 5413       |

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/07

...ABSTRACT outage on a computer network. The apparatus comprises at least one redundancy group comprised of one or more computing systems, comprised of one or more computing system partitions. The computing system partition includes copies of a database schema that are replicated at each computing system partition. The redundancy group monitors the status of the computing systems and the computing system partitions, and assigns a task to the computing systems based on the monitored status of the computing systems.

...SPECIFICATION in a failure recovery system, characterized by:

one or more computing systems connected together via a network, wherein each computing system comprises one or more computing system partitions each including at least one copy of a database schema, the copies of the database schema being replicated at each computing system partition within a network;  
at least one redundancy group comprised of the computing systems and the computing system partitions, wherein each redundancy group monitors a status...

...from a computer failure, characterized by the steps of:

operating one or more computing systems within a network, the computing systems comprising one or more computing system partitions each including at least one copy of a database schema, the copies

...accordance with the present invention comprises at least one redundancy group comprised of one or more computing systems, which are comprised of one or more computing system partitions. The computing system partition includes copies of a database schema that are replicated at each computing system partition. The redundancy group monitors the status of the computing systems and the computing system partitions, and assigns a task to the computing systems based on the monitored status of the computing systems.

The foregoing description of the preferred embodiment of...

CLAIMS 1. A failure recovery system, characterized by:

one or more computing systems connected together via a network, wherein each computing system comprises one or more computing system partitions each including at least one copy of a database schema, the copies of the database schema being replicated at each computing system partition within a network;  
at least one redundancy group comprised of the computing systems and the computing system partitions, wherein each redundancy group monitors a status...

...from a computer failure, characterized by the steps of:

operating one or more computing systems within a network, the computing systems comprising one or more computing system partitions each including at least one copy of a database schema, the copies of the database schema being replicated at each computing system partition within a network;  
configuring the computing systems into at least one redundancy group;  
monitoring a status of the computing systems and the computing system partitions within the redundancy group; and  
assigning...

...computer network, characterized by the steps of

operating one or more computing systems within the computer network, wherein the computing system includes at least one computing system partition, the computing system partition having at least one copy of a database schema;  
configuring the computing systems together via the computer network;  
configuring, within the computer network, at least one redundancy group, comprising one or more computing...

13/5,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00685417

FLEXIBLE MULTI-PLATFORM PARTITIONING FOR COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

FLEXIBLE MEHRFACH-PLATTFORM-AUFTEILUNG FÜR RECHNERANWENDUNGEN

PARTITIONEMENT FLEXIBLE DE PLATE-FORMES POUR APPLICATIONS SUR ORDINATEUR

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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FITTS, Sean, 1220 D Street, Hayward, CA 94541, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Driver, Virginia Rozanne et al (58902), Page White & Farrer 54 Doughty Street, London WC1N 2LS, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 746816 A1 961211 (Basic)

EP 746816 B1 011024

WO 9504968 950216

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94924570 940803; WO 94US8785 940803

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 101411 930803

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IE; IT; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 466486 A; EP 533445 A; US 4809170 A; US 4951192 A;

US 5126932 A; US 5202987 A; US 5339419 A; US 5339435 A

# CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

JIUBIN JU ET AL: "PARALLEL COMPUTING USING IDLE WORKSTATIONS" OPERATING SYSTEMS REVIEW (SIGOPS), vol. 27, no. 3, 1 July 1993 (1993-07-01), pages 87-96, XP000384246;

## NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

## LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 000531 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination report: 20000418

Application: 950524 A International application (Art. 158(1))

Lapse: 030723 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): DE 20020125, NL 20011024, SE 20020124,

Oppn None: 021016 B1 No opposition filed: 20020725

Grant: 011024 B1 Granted patent

Change: 001129 A1 Title of invention (French) changed: 20001011

Assignee: 010411 A1 Transfer of rights to new applicant: SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC. (1392733) 901 San Antonio Road Palo Alto, California 94303 US

Lapse: 020626 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): SE 20020124,

Lapse: 030219 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): NL 20011024, SE 20020124,

Application: 961211 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 961211 A1 Date of filing of request for examination: 960229

Search Report: 991201 A1 Date of drawing up and dispatch of supplementary:search report 19991018

Change: 991201 A1 International Patent Classification changed: 19991013

Change: 991201 A1 International Patent Classification changed: 19991013

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

## FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text                     | Language  | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS B                           | (English) | 200143 | 1602       |
| CLAIMS B                           | (German)  | 200143 | 1713       |
| CLAIMS B                           | (French)  | 200143 | 1823       |
| SPEC B                             | (English) | 200143 | 11618      |
| Total word count - document A      |           |        | 0          |
| Total word count - document B      |           |        | 16756      |
| Total word count - documents A + B |           |        | 16756      |

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46

...SPECIFICATION support a greater load. In this case, the RDBMS access partition should run on each node where an RDBMS engine is located. Forte supports the replication of this RDBMS access partition and provides a router to allow multiple RDBMS engines to service the next RDBMS request in the application queue. The other reason for...

...back-up node. For example, a node may provide a key analytical service or image for the user. In these cases it is possible to define a replicated partition as an alternate node that can be accessed in the event that the primary node is unavailable. Forte also provides a router that can access...

13/5,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00871025 \*\*Image available\*\*

AUTOMATIC DATABASE REPLICATION SERVER AND METHODS  
PROCEDES ET SERVEUR DE REPLICATION DE BASE DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL), Telefonplan, S-126 25 Stockholm,  
SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality), (For all designated states  
except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

KUFTEDJIAN Ohaness, 2 Dorchester West, Irvine, CA 92620, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)  
CHENG Wen Chung, 7662 El Rio Verde, La Palma, CA 90623, US, US  
(Residence), -- (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

BURLEIGH Roger S (et al) (agent), Ericsson Inc., 6300 Legacy, MS EVW  
2-C-2, Plano, TX 75024, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200205116 A2 20020117 (WO 0205116)  
Application: WO 2001US21075 20010702 (PCT/WO US0121075)  
Priority Application: US 2000611099 20000706

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP  
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD  
SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR  
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG  
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW  
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description  
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5332

English Abstract

Systems and methods for automatically replicating database information. A subscription database (110) is queried by a database replication server (120) to obtain custom attributes defined in a plurality of custom database information subscriptions (115). The custom attributes for each database information subscription (115) include: (a) the identification of one or more master subscription databases (130), and (b) at least one operation to be performed on the one or more master subscription database to create a custom information database. The operation(s) to be performed can include merging database information contained in records (135) from two or more master subscription databases (130), partitioning database information contained in one or more master subscription databases (130). The operations identified by the custom attributes for each custom database information subscription (115) are used to automatically generate custom information databases (140) containing preferred database information from the master subscription databases (130).

French Abstract

L'invention concerne des systemes et des procedes permettant de repliquer automatiquement des informations de bases de donnees. Un serveur de replication (120) de base de donnees demande a une base de donnees d'abonnement (110) d'obtenir des attributs personnalises definis dans une pluralite d'abonnements d'informations (115) de base de donnees personnalisee. Les attributs personnalises de chaque abonnement d'informations (115) de base de donnees comprennent a) l'identification d'au moins une base de donnees (130) d'abonnement maitre, et b) au moins une operation a executer sur la base de donnees d'abonnement maitre afin de creer une base de donnees d'informations personnalisee. La ou les operation(s) a effectuer consistent a fusionner les informations de base de donnees contenues dans des enregistrements (135) a partir d'au moins deux bases de donnees (130) d'abonnement maitres, et a partitionner les informations de base de donnees contenues dans la base de donnees (130) d'abonnement maitre. Les operations identifiees par les attributs personnalises pour chaque abonnement d'informations (115) de base de donnees personnalisee sont automatiquement utilisees pour creer des bases de donnees (140) d'informations personnalisees contenant des informations

de base de donnees preferees provenant des bases de donnees (130)  
d'abonnement maitres.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020117 A2 Without international search report and to be  
republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20020801 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of  
19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Detailed Description

... Next, in Step 370, it is determined from the custom attributes whether  
the custom database information subscription requires a partition  
operation. If so, a partitioned copy of the identified Master  
Subscription Database 130 is created (Step 375). Regardless of the need  
for partitioning, it is also determined whether the custom database  
information subscription requires a merging operation (Step  
380). If so, the identified databases are merged (Step 285); the merged  
databases can...

...can also identify one or more filtering operations to be performed on a  
database (Step 0 380). If a filtering operation is identified, the local  
copy of the identified Master Subscription Database 130 is filtered  
using the specified criteria (Step 395); the resulting database can be  
stored in a local database and/or in a publication database...

Claim

... of said

custom database information subscriptions by performing said at least one  
operation on said database information stored in said one or more master  
subscription databases .

10 The database replication server recited in Claim 9, wherein said  
merging, partitioning and filtering operations are definable on a  
record or record field basis

11 The database replication server recited in Claim 9, wherein said act  
of  
generating said custom information database...

13/5,K/8 (Item 5 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00730924 \*\*Image available\*\*

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR IMPROVED DOCUMENT SEARCHING

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL POUR AMELIORER LA RECHERCHE DE DOCUMENTS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

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Legal Representative:

ATTAYA Michael E, Cesari & McKenna, LLP, 30 Rowes Wharf, Boston, MA 02110  
, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200043911 A1 20000727 (WO 0043911)

Application: WO 99US1299 19990122 (PCT/WO US9901299)

Designated States: AL AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CU C2 EE GD GE HR HU ID IL IN IS  
JP KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK SL TR TT UA UZ  
VN YU

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW  
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM  
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30  
Publication Language: English  
Filing Language: English  
Fulltext Availability:  
Detailed Description  
Claims  
Fulltext Word Count: 17030

#### English Abstract

To facilitate accurate document searching, electronically accessible documents are provided with abstracts written in a highly constrained artificial grammar. The artificial grammar is capable of expressing the thoughts and information ordinarily conveyed in a natural grammar, but in a structured format that restricts the number of possible alternative meanings. Accordingly, while the grammar is clear in the sense of being easily understood by native speakers of the vocabulary and complex in its ability to express sophisticated concepts, sentences are derived from an organized vocabulary according to fixed rules. A query, preferably formulated in accordance with these rules, is employed by a search engine in the usual fashion. Due to the highly constrained meaning of the search query, and the likelihood that relevant documents have similar or matching abstracts in their headers, key-word searches are likely to identify the most relevant documents.

#### French Abstract

Afin de faciliter la recherche de documents, les documents électroniquement accessibles sont pourvus de résumés rédigés dans une grammaire artificielle extrêmement comprimée. La grammaire artificielle est capable d'exprimer la pensée et l'information normalement exprimée par la grammaire naturelle, mais dans un format structure qui restreint le nombre de significations alternatives possibles. Par conséquent, tandis que la grammaire est claire dans le sens qu'elle est facilement compréhensible par les locuteurs natifs du vocabulaire et complexe dans sa capacité d'exprimer des concepts sophistiqués, les phrases proviennent d'un vocabulaire organisé selon des règles fixes. Une requête, de préférence formulée selon lesdites règles, est utilisée par un moteur de recherche de la manière habituelle. En raison du sens extrêmement comprimé de la requête, et la possibilité que des documents pertinents aient des résumés similaires ou analogues dans leur en-tête, la recherche de mots-clés est susceptible d'identifier les documents les plus pertinents.

#### Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000727 A1 With international search report.  
Examination 20001019 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

#### Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:  
Detailed Description

#### Detailed Description

... and the COMMUNICATOR and NAVIGATOR products  
supplied by Netscape Communications Corp.

To support analysis module 225 (if included), main memory 204 may also include a partition defining a series of databases capable of storing the linguistic units of the invention; these are representatively de noted by reference numerals 2351, 2352, 2353i 2354...

...col

umns-the first containing the linguistic unit, the second containing a definition (if the linguistic unit has more than one meaning and is therefore replicated in the database ), and the third containing a

synonyms.

An input buffer 240 receives from the user, via keyboard 210, an input sentence. Analysis module 225 examines the...

13/5,K/9 (Item 6 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00295434 \*\*Image available\*\*

FIRST COME MEMORY ACCESSING WITHOUT CONFLICT  
SYSTEME D'ACCES MEMOIRE SANS CONFLIT SELON LE PRINCIPE DE PREMIER ARRIVE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

CONNER Kenneth H,

Inventor(s):

CONNER Kenneth H,

HUNTER James G,

SPAR Gregory P,

ANDERSON Bruce,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9513583 A1 19950518

Application: WO 94US12850 19941108 (PCT/WO US9412850)

Priority Application: US 93151063 19931109

Designated States: AU BR CA FI JP KR NO RU SE AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE  
IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-012/00

International Patent Class: G06F-13:14

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 26601

#### English Abstract

An information storage system (100) includes a controller (116) for managing the resources of a common mass storage device (128) in order to enable multiple hosts (104, 104) connected to a common bus (106) to independently read and write to the mass storage device (128) in a relatively high speed manner on a first come, real time basis. In particular, a system of commands is provided which enables each host (104) to read and write to the mass storage device (128) on an independent, first come, real time basis by locking the requested address space irrespective of the origination. Even though an address storage space may be locked, the data within such space is always readable by another host (104). Should a subsequent host (104) issue a command to write to the locked address space, the command is aborted and a flag is set indicating to the subsequent requesting host (104) that the area is locked.

#### French Abstract

Un systeme de memorisation d'informations (100) comprend un controleur (116) pour gerer les ressources d'une memoire de masse commune (128) afin de permettre a un grand nombre d'hotes (104, 104) connectes a un bus commun (106) de lire et d'ecrire independamment dans la memoire de masse (128), avec une vitesse relativement elevee, en temps reel, et selon un systeme de premier arrive. En particulier, un systeme d'instructions est prevu qui permet a chaque hote (104) de lire et d'ecrire dans la memoire de masse (128), selon un systeme en temps reel de premier arrive, en verrouillant l'espace d'adressage demande quelle que soit son origine. Meme si un espace d'adressage peut etre verrouille, les donnees contenues dans cet espace peuvent toujours etre lues par un autre hote (104). Lorsqu'un autre hote (104) emet une instruction pour lire l'espace d'adressage verrouille, l'instruction est avortee et un drapeau est place pour indiquer a l'autre hote (104) que la zone est verrouillee.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-012/00

International Patent Class: G06F-13:14

Fulltext Availability:  
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... e.g.,

audit space 146, data space 148, keys space 150, swap space 152 and pads  
2 0 space 154). After the pointers for the partitions 142 and 144 are  
determined, additional copies of the new database address table are  
stored in various  
protected memory storage areas. for example, one or both of the special  
purpose storage spaces 156 in step 532...

27/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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00872757

Method and apparatus for controlling access to and corruption of  
information in computer systems

Verfahren und Anordnung für die Zugangs- und Informationsverfälschungskontr  
olle in Rechnersystemen

Procede et appareil de limitation de l'accès aux informations contenues  
dans des systemes d'ordinateur, ainsi que de leurs alterations

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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states: BE;DE;FR;GB;IT;NL;SE)

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Killeen, Reginald, 39 Kirkbank Road, Burntisland, KY3 9HZ, (GB)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 800135 A1 971008 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97301605 970311;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): GB 9605338 960313

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; IT; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/00;

ABSTRACT EP 800135 A1

There is disclosed a method and apparatus for controlling access to and  
corruption of information in a computer system. In known "PC Virus"  
protection methods the boot partition becomes "Read Only" when the system  
is in Supervised Mode. However, Microsoft Windows, although not strictly  
self-modifying, does require that certain files located within the  
Windows directory, can be written to. Accordingly the present invention  
provides a method of controlling access to and modification of  
information stored on a storage medium forming part of a computer system  
comprising: dividing information stored on the storage medium into a  
plurality of non-overlapping partitions including a boot partition and at  
least one general partition, characterised by: designating at least one  
of said partitions a Write Many Recoverable (WMR) partition wherein, in  
use, if a write command is issued to overwrite any resident information  
stored in a/the WMR partition by updating information is written on the  
storage medium in a location other than where the resident information is  
stored and a (virtual) pointer to the updated information is set up/kept  
so that the updated information can be accessed, as required during a  
remainder of a session.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 191

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 010321 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination  
report: 20010201

Application: 971008 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report  
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 980603 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:  
980407

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text                     | Language  | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS A                           | (English) | 9710W1 | 1760       |
| SPEC A                             | (English) | 9710W1 | 5635       |
| Total word count - document A      |           |        | 7395       |
| Total word count - document B      |           |        | 0          |
| Total word count - documents A + B |           |        | 7395       |

...CLAIMS a Sector Relocation Table (SRT) associated with it which table is  
held a Random Access Memory (RAM) of the Supervisor, each entry in a  
SRT defining the address of a range of sectors in the WMR

partition that have been updated and an address where the updated information is located, this location being within the dedicated area.

9. An apparatus for controlling...

27/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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00844672

Method and means for creating distributed object-oriented applications  
Verfahren und Mittel zur Herstellung von distribuierten Objekt-orientierten  
Anwendungen

Procede et moyens pour creer des applications oriente-objets distribuees  
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,  
Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

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Klicnik, Vladimir, 567 Pinewood Street, Oshawa, Ontario, L1G 2S2, (CA)

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Property Department Hursley Park, Winchester, Hampshire SO21 2JN, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 780763 A1 970625 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96308312 961118;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): CA 2165893 951221

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46; G06F-009/44;

ABSTRACT EP 780763 A1

A software partitioning tool is disclosed. Based on a visual display of an application that shows program objects and the connections or interactions between the objects, an internal representation of the application is defined. As the user interacts with the visual display of the application, creating new partitions and relocating program objects in the new partitions, the internal representation of the display is constantly updated. Once a connection between program objects crosses partition boundaries, it is redefined in the internal representation as a distributed interaction (a connection), and representative server and client stubs are defined. At a number of points, the user also has the opportunity to set middleware protocols. Once the user commits to a distribution design, a code generator in the tool generates the actual server and client stubs for all distributed connections based on the definitions in the internal representation of the application.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 147

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 970625 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report  
;A2without Search Report)

Withdrawal: 981028 A1 Date on which the European patent application  
was deemed to be withdrawn: 971230

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text                     | Language  | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS A                           | (English) | EPAB97 | 918        |
| SPEC A                             | (English) | EPAB97 | 3881       |
| Total word count - document A      |           |        | 4799       |
| Total word count - document B      |           |        | 0          |
| Total word count - documents A + B |           |        | 4799       |

...CLAIMS program object parts and connections between the objects;  
defining an internal representation of the displayed application;  
in response to user action, displaying at least one partition  
boundary and defining said at least one partition boundary in  
the internal representation;  
in response to user action, relocating, on the displayed application, at  
least one program object so that its connection with other program

objects cross said at least one partition boundary and defining said connections as distributed connections in the internal representation;  
determining from said distributed connections server objects and client objects; and  
in response to a user...  
...comprising the computer-implemented steps of:  
initially defining an internal representation of the objects and connections of the displayed application design;  
in response to user definition of at least one partition boundary in the displayed application design, defining corresponding empty partition containers in the internal representation;  
in response to user relocation of at least one program object across said at least one partition...  
...visual representation of connections between the objects, the tool comprising:  
a metadata generator for defining a current internal representation of the displayed application and for defining any connections crossing partition boundaries in said displayed application as distributed connections in the current internal representation; and  
a code generator for generating distributed interfaces for all distributed connections defined...  
...internal representation of the objects and connections of the displayed application design;  
computer readable program code means for causing the computer, in response to user definition of at least one partition boundary in the displayed application design, to define corresponding empty partition containers in the internal representation;  
computer readable program code means for causing the computer, in...

27/5,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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00378012

Partitioning of sorted lists for multiprocessor sort and merge.  
Verteilung geordneter Listen zur Mehrprozessor-Sortierung und zum -Mischen.  
Decoupage de listes trieées pour le tri et la fusion par plusieurs processeurs.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,  
Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

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Varman, Peter Joseph, 7530 Bromton, 823, Houston Texas 77025, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

de Pena, Alain et al (15151), Compagnie IBM France Departement de  
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 378038 A2 900718 (Basic)  
EP 378038 A3 910502

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89480181 891206;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 297634 890113

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-007/36; G06F-009/46; G06F-015/16;

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

I.E.E.E. TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTERS vol. 37, no. 12,  
December 1988, pages 1619-1626, New York, US; R.S. FRANCIS et al.: "A  
Benchmark Parallel Sort for Shared Memory Multiprocessors"

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE INSTITUTE OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION  
ENGINEERS OF JAPAN vol. E69, no. 9, September 1986, pages

996-1001, Tokyo, JP; S. HORIGUCHI et al.: "A Parallel Sorting Algorithm  
for a Linearly Connected Multiprocessor"

IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN

vol. 31, no. 1, June

1988, pages 383-388, Armonk, New York, US; "Efficient Parallel Quicksort Using Fetch-and-Add in Multi-Processor Computing Systems";

ABSTRACT EP 378038 A2

Any number of sorted lists are efficiently partitioned into P lists, where P represents the number of processors available to sort the resulting lists. When given a large list to sort, the list is initially divided into P lists, and each processor sorts one of these lists. The lists are then exactly partitioned so that each of the elements in the new consecutive partitioned lists have values no smaller than any of the elements in the lists before it, nor larger than any of the elements in the list following it. Partitioning is done by P-1 processors. Each of the processors successively considers selected rows of elements from the sorted lists, and moves a partition boundary based on an element magnitude requirement and a partition size requirement. The new partitioned lists are then merged by the P processors, and simply strung together to provide a sorted list of all the elements.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 155

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 900718 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)  
Examination: 910109 A2 Date of filing of request for examination: 901113  
Search Report: 910502 A3 Separate publication of the European or International search report  
Examination: 950712 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report: 950530  
Change: 960124 A2 Representative (change)  
Withdrawal: 970618 A2 Date on which the European patent application was deemed to be withdrawn: 961224

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text                     | Language  | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS A                           | (English) | EPABF1 | 1130       |
| SPEC A                             | (English) | EPABF1 | 4686       |
| Total word count - document A      |           |        | 5816       |
| Total word count - document B      |           |        | 0          |
| Total word count - documents A + B |           |        | 5816       |

...CLAIMS consideration;

- b) fixing a partition boundary near the middle row of elements;
- c) determining the maximum value of all the elements under consideration above the partition boundary ;
- d) determining the elements under consideration below the partition boundary that are less than the maximum value;
- e) moving elements about the boundary based on the size...

...of elements which should be moved to make the partitions the correct size; and

moving the number of elements to be moved to make the partitions the correct size minus the number of elements determined in step d from below the boundary to above the boundary.

9. A method of sorting a list of N elements using P processors, where

...comprising the steps of:

- a) dividing the list into P sublists of approximately N/P elements;
- b) each processor sorting one of the sublists;
- c) defining P-1 partition boundaries , each boundary being defined by one of P-1 of the processors, said boundaries dividing the lists into nearly equal partitions of elements having values less than all of...

...the presorted lists, each processor comprising:

- means for selectively and iteratively adding elements from the lists to a partitioning list;
- means for selecting an initial partition boundary for the

partitioning list;

means for determining a size modifier based on the desired number of elements above the partition boundary versus the actual number of elements above the partition boundary ;

means for determining a magnitude modifier based on the number of elements below the partition boundary which are less than the magnitude of the largest element above the partition boundary...

...the presorted lists, each processor comprising:

means for selectively and iteratively adding elements from the lists to a partitioning list;

means for selecting an initial partition boundary for the partitioning list;

means for determining a size modifier;

means for determining a magnitude modifier; and

means for modifying the partition boundary as a function of the size modifier and magnitude modifier following each iterative addition of...

27/5,K/15 (Item 3 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00880936 \*\*Image available\*\*

ARCHITECTURE FOR PROVIDING BLOCK-LEVEL STORAGE ACCESS OVER A COMPUTER NETWORK

ARCHITECTURE D'ACCES A UN STOCKAGE DE NIVEAU BLOC, SUR UN RESEAU INFORMATIQUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

3WARE INC, 701 E. Middlefield Road, Suite 300, Mountain View, CA 94043,  
US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

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STRAND Bradley, \*\*, \*\*,  
CHUNG Jeffrey, \*\*, \*\*,  
JACOBSON Joel, \*\*, \*\*,  
HAIGLER Robert, \*\*, \*\*,  
THOMPSON Rod, \*\*, \*\*,  
COUCH Tom, \*\*, \*\*,

Legal Representative:

ALTMAN Daniel E (agent), Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP, 620 Newport Center Drive, Sixteenth Floor, Newport Beach, CA 92660, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200215018 A1 20020221 (WO 0215018)

Application: WO 2001US25256 20010810 (PCT/WO US0125256)

Priority Application: US 2000224664 20000811

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU  
CZ CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK (utility model) DM DZ  
EC EE EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID  
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ  
NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA  
UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-013/00

International Patent Class: G06F-012/00; G06F-003/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 11884

English Abstract

A network-based storage system comprises one or more block-level storage

servers (104) that connect to, and provide disk storage for, one or more host computers (102) over logical network connections (preferably TCP/IP sockets) 400. In one embodiment, each host (102) can maintain one or more socket connections (400) to each storage server (104), over which multiple I/O operations may be performed concurrently in a non-blocking manner. The physical storage of a storage server (104) may optionally be divided into multiple partitions, each of which may be independently assigned to a particular host (102) or to a group of hosts. Host driver software (204) presents these partitions to user-level processes as one or more local disk drives. When a host (102) initially connects to a storage server (104) in one embodiment, the storage server (104) initially authenticates the host, and then notifies the host (102) of the ports that may be used to establish data connections (400) and of the partitions assigned to that host (102).

#### French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme de stockage base reseau, comprenant au moins un serveur de stockage de niveau bloc (104), lequel se connecte a un ou plusieurs ordinateurs hotes (102), sur des connexions reseau logiques (400) (de preference des prises TCP/IP), et permet le stockage disque pour ce ou ces ordinateurs. Dans un mode de realisation, chaque hote (102) peut conserver une ou plusieurs connexions de prise (400) avec chaque serveur de stockage (104), connexions par l'intermediaire desquelles il est possible d'executer plusieurs operations d'E/S, de maniere concurrente, sans blocage. Le stockage physique d'un serveur de stockage (104) peut se decouper eventuellement en plusieurs partitions, chacune pouvant etre assignee de maniere independante a un hote en particulier (102) ou a un groupe d'hotes. Le logiciel de pilotage hote (204) presente ces partitions aux procedes niveau utilisateur, sous forme d'une ou plusieurs unites de disques locaux. Dans un mode de realisation, lorsqu'un hote (102) se connecte d'abord a un serveur de stockage (104), le serveur de stockage (104) authentifie d'abord l'hote (102), puis indique a ce dernier les ports qui peuvent etre utilises aux fins d'etablissement de connexions de donnees (400), ainsi que les partitions assignees a cet hote (102).

#### Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020221 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20020221 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Examination 20020510 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

#### Fulltext Availability:

Claims

#### Claim

... provides functionality for allocating a partition to multiple host computers to permit sharing of partitions.

42 The storage server system of Claim 38, wherein the partitions have a user- definable size .

43 The storage server system of Claim 38, wherein the software system supports the ability for a host computer to concurrently perform multiple inputoperations over...

27/5,K/19 (Item 7 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00786977 \*\*Image available\*\*

MERGING COMPUTER PARTITIONS

FUSION DE PARTITIONS D'ORDINATEUR

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)  
Inventor(s):  
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STODDARD Theron M, 5791 West 10770 North, Highland, UT 84003, US,  
Legal Representative:  
OGILVIE John W L (agent), Computer Law++, 1211 East Yale Avenue, Salt  
Lake City, UT 84105, US,  
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):  
Patent: WO 200120459 A1 20010322 (WO 0120459)  
Application: WO 99US21825 19990920 (PCT/WO US9921825)  
Priority Application: US 99394486 19990911  
Designated States: JP  
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE  
Main International Patent Class: G06F-012/02  
Publication Language: English  
Filing Language: English  
Fulltext Availability:  
Detailed Description  
Claims  
Fulltext Word Count: 19072

#### English Abstract

Methods and systems (1000) are provided for merging computer disk partitions to reduce the number of partitions (1010). Unlike conventional approaches that rely on FDISK, the invention does not destroy user data on the disk (1008) during or after the two or more partitions are merged. Two or more adjoining partitions may be combined. During a merging operation, partitions may have their clusters aligned (612) or resized (614). The merging partitions may also have their partition type changed (606). During the merge at least one copy of all system and user data of all partitions is kept on a disk at all times, reducing the risk of data loss.

#### French Abstract

L'invention concerne des procedes et des systemes (1000) destines a fusionner des partitions de disque afin de reduire le nombre de partitions (1010). Contrairement aux approches traditionnelles qui reposent sur l'utilisation de FDISK, la presente invention ne detruit pas les donnees utilisateurs du disque (1008) durant ou apres la fusion des deux partitions ou plus. Deux partitions adjacentes ou plus peuvent etre associees. Au cours de l'operation de fusion, les blocs des partitions peuvent etre alignes (612) ou redimensionnes (614). Le type de partition des partitions qui fusionnent est egalement modifie (606). Au cours de la fusion, au moins une copie de toutes les donnees du systeme et des donnees utilisateur de toutes les partitions sont conservees en permanence sur un disque, ce qui reduit ainsi le risque de perte de donnees.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)  
Publication 20010322 A1 With international search report.  
Examination 20010816 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of  
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:  
Claims

#### Claim

... The method of claim 1, further comprising completing the merger of each secondary partition into the target partition to produce the merged partition, the merged partition having the determined cluster size and the determined partition type, the method being performed without destroying user data of the target partition except at user request and without destroying user data of any secondary...progress markers corresponding to incrementally increasing portions of the merged partition production.

32 The system of claim 27, wherein the system further comprises a cluster

size checker which determines whether a partition needs to have its clusters resized, and the system further comprises a cluster resizer which resizes those clusters of the partition which the cluster size determiner has determined need to be resized.

33 The system of claim 27, wherein the system preserves at least one copy of all system data of all merging...

27/5,K/20 (Item 8 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00781877 \*\*Image available\*\*

**METHODS AND DEVICES FOR SELECTING DATA FILES**

**PROCEDES ET DISPOSITIFS DE SELECTION D'ARTICLES TELS QUE DES FICHIERS DE DONNEES**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Legal Representative:

WATKIN Timothy Lawrence Harvey (agent), Lloyd Wise, Tregear & Co.,  
Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1LW, GB,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200115011 A2-A3 20010301 (WO 0115011)

Application: WO 2000GB3320 20000829 (PCT/WO GB0003320)

Priority Application: WO 99GB2820 19990826; GB 9926274 19991105

Designated States: IN JP US

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 21408

**English Abstract**

A method is described for allowing a user to select one of a plurality of items. The user employs a device having a display area, and a joystick or a contact sensitive area. The device displays a number of regions equal to the number of items, and defines a number of sections in the angular range of the joystick, or sections within the contact sensitive area, equal to the number of items, and arranged corresponding to the arrangement of the regions of the display area. The user selects one of said items by selecting the corresponding section.

**French Abstract**

L'invention a trait a un procede permettant a un utilisateur de selectionner un article parmi plusieurs. L'utilisateur utilise un dispositif dote d'une zone d'affichage et un module d'instruction ou une zone sensible de contact. Le dispositif affiche un certain nombre de regions egales au nombre d'articles, et definit un certain nombre de sections dans la portee angulaire dudit module, ou de sections a l'interieur de la zone sensible de contact egales au nombre d'articles et disposees de maniere a correspondre a la disposition des regions de la zone d'affichage. L'utilisateur selectionne un desdits articles en choisissant la section correspondante.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010301 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Search Rpt 20010621 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20010621 A3 With international search report.

Search Rpt 20010621 Late publication of international search report

Examination 20010726 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of  
19th month from priority date  
Claim Mod 20011115 Later publication of amended claims under Article 19  
received: 20010521  
Republication 20011115 A3 With international search report.  
Republication 20011115 A3 With amended claims.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims  
Claim  
... one of said  
sections.

4 A method according to claim 3 in which the sections  
collectively cover the whole of the angular range, so  
that defining the sections is equivalent to partitioning  
the angular range .

5 A method according to any preceding claim in which  
the user can (i) vary the selection of the item,  
information being displayed in relation...

27/5,K/23 (Item 11 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00573136 \*\*Image available\*\*

COMPUTER SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR OPERATING MULTIPLE OPERATING SYSTEMS IN  
DIFFERENT PARTITIONS OF THE COMPUTER SYSTEM AND FOR ALLOWING THE  
DIFFERENT PARTITIONS TO COMMUNICATE WITH ONE ANOTHER THROUGH SHARED  
MEMORY

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE INFORMATIQUES DE COMMANDE DE SYSTEMES D'EXPLOITATION  
MULTIPLES DANS DIFFERENTES PARTITIONS DU SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE ET  
PERMETTANT AUX DIFFERENTES PARTITIONS DE COMMUNIQUER ENTRE ELLES PAR  
UNE MEMOIRE PARTAGEE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:  
UNISYS CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):  
GULICK Robert C,  
MORRISSEY Douglas E,  
CALDARALE Charles Raymond,  
VESSEY Bruce Alan,  
RUSS Craig F,  
TROXELL Eugene W,  
MIKKELSEN Hans Christian,  
MAUER Sharon M,  
CONNELL Maureen P,  
HUNTER James R,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200036509 A2 20000622 (WO 0036509)  
Application: WO 99US30437 19991217 (PCT/WO US9930437)  
Priority Application: US 98215424 19981218

Designated States: BR CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL  
PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/54

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description  
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 45843

English Abstract

A computer system comprises a plurality of processing modules that can  
be configured into different partitions within the computer system, and a  
main memory. Each partition operates under the control of a separate  
operating system. At least one shared memory window is defined within the  
main memory to which multiple partitions have shared access, and each

partition may also be assigned and exclusive memory window. Program code executing on different partitions enables those partitions to communicate with each other through the shared memory window. Means are also provided for mapping the physical address space of the processors in each partition to the respective exclusive memory windows assigned to each partition, so that the exclusive memory windows assigned to each partition appear to the respective operating systems executing on those partitions as if they all start at the same base address.

#### French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme informatique qui comprend une pluralite de modules de traitement que l'on peut configurer en differentes partitions dans le systeme informatique, et une memoire principale. Chaque partition fonctionne sous la commande d'un systeme d'exploitation separe. Au moins une fenetre de memoire partagee est definie dans la memoire principale a laquelle plusieurs partitions ont un acces partage, et chaque partition peut aussi se faire attribuer une fenetre de memoire exclusive. L'execution d'un code programme dans differentes partitions permet a ces partitions de communiquer entre elles par la fenetre de memoire partagee. Cette invention concerne aussi des moyens permettant de projeter l'espace d'adresses physiques des processeurs dans chaque partition dans les fenetres de memoire exclusives respectives attribuees a chaque partition, de facon que les fenetres de memoire exclusives attribuees a chaque partition semblent toutes partir de la meme adresse de base pour les systemes d'exploitation respectifs qui s'executent dans ces partitions.

Fulltext Availability:  
Claims

#### Claim

```
... DATA
i 1314
RELEASE SUB-PODs FROM RESET
(IDENTIFY BIOS SUB-PODs (BSPs))
1316
INITIALIZE PCI
BUSSES
i 1318
READ CONFIGURATION DATA OPTIONAL
TO IDENTIFY PARTITIONS
1320
CALCULATE SIZE OF
HIGH AND LOW
MEMORY HOLES
1322
INFORM MANAGEMENT INTERFACE
PROCESSOR (MIP) OF THE AMOUNT OF
MEMORY-MAPPED I/O SPACE REQUIRED
BY PCI CARDS...
```

27/5,K/24 (Item 12 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00527697 \*\*Image available\*\*  
**PROTECTED STORAGE DEVICE FOR COMPUTER SYSTEM**  
**DISPOSITIF DE STOCKAGE PROTEGE POUR SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE**  
Patent Applicant/Assignee:  
VIRCON LIMITED,  
ROBB David Shepherd Stewart,  
LEITCH Victor Andrew,  
BAILIE Richard Samuel,  
Inventor(s):  
ROBB David Shepherd Stewart,  
LEITCH Victor Andrew,  
BAILIE Richard Samuel,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9959049 A1 19991118

Application: WO 99GB1431 19990507 (PCT/WO GB9901431)

Priority Application: GB 989885 19980509

Designated States: AU CA GB JP SG US AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT  
LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-001/00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7905

English Abstract

The invention is a storage device (1) for a host computer system. The device (1) incorporates a Supervisor function for controlling access to information stored in a storage medium (2) of the device. The main embodiment described is a hard disk drive (1) comprising: one or more disk platters (2) for storing information; a ROM (4) for storing firmware for controlling operation of the drive; a volatile RAM (5); a micro-controller (7) for controlling the transfer of information to and from the disk platter(s) (2); and an interface (6) for interfacing the drive (1) with the host computer system and via which information is transferred to and from the disk platter(s) (2) under the control of the micro-controller (7). A Supervisor is provided in the form of firmware which is preferably stored in the ROM (4), the Supervisor operating the micro-controller (7) so as to protect information stored on the disk platter(s).

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un dispositif de stockage (1) destine a un systeme informatique hote. Le dispositif de l'invention (1) comprend une fonction de superviseur qui commande l'accès aux informations stockees sur un support de stockage (2) du dispositif. Dans le mode de realisation principal, le dispositif est compose d'une unite de disque dur (1) comprenant: un ou plusieurs supports disques (2) destines a stocker les informations; une ROM (4) destinee a stocker les logiciels microprogrammes qui commandent le fonctionnement de l'unite; une RAM volatile (5); un microcontrôleur (7) qui commande le transfert des informations depuis et vers le(s) support(s) disque(s) (2); et une interface (6) qui assure l'interfacage entre l'unite de disque (1) et le systeme informatique hote et via laquelle les informations sont transferees vers et depuis le(s) support(s) disque(s) (2) sous le controle du microcontrôleur (7). Un programme superviseur, se presentant sous la forme d'un logiciel microprogramme stocke dans la ROM (4), assure le fonctionnement du microcontrôleur (7) de facon a proteger les informations stockees sur le(s) support(s) disque(s) (2).

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... is held in said volatile RAM means

35 (5) of the storage device (1), and each entry in a said SRT is a pointer which defines the address of a range of sectors in the WMR partition that have been updated and an address where the updated information is located, this location being within a dedicated area on the storage medium (2...

27/5,K/25 (Item 13 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00469804 \*\*Image available\*\*

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DYNAMIC QUEUE SIZING

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL SERVANT A DIMENSIONNER DE FACON DYNAMIQUE DES FILES  
D'ATTENTE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC,

Inventor(s):

MULLER Shimon,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9900738 A1 19990107

Application: WO 98US13361 19980625 (PCT/WO US9813361)

Priority Application: US 97885232 19970630

Designated States: JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-013/00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4903

#### English Abstract

A system and method for dynamically resizing queues (1023) used in a network switch (210) to accommodate potential congestion situations without experiencing data loss. In one embodiment, partition pointer registers (410) are used to indicate when resizing is desirable. The control logic (405) then determines when it is safe to update the size of the queue such that no data loss occurs and timely updates the queue size.

#### French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede servant a redimensionner de facon dynamique des files d'attente (1023) dans un centre de commutation (210) de reseau, afin de faire face a des situations potentielles de congestion sans pertes de donnees. Dans un mode de realisation, des registres (410) de pointeurs de partition sont utilises pour indiquer quand un redimensionnement est souhaitable. La logique (405) de commande determine ensuite le moment le plus sur pour mettre a jour la dimension de la file d'attente afin qu'il n'y ait aucune perte de donnees, et effectue la mise a jour de la file d'attente au bon moment.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... one queue;

for each partition boundary to be updated;  
checking states of the at least one queue affected by movement  
of the location of the partition boundary ;  
determining when it is safe to move each location of the  
partition boundary ; and  
when it is determined that it is safe to move the location of the  
I I partition boundary, updating the partition boundary to the updated  
location.

2 The method...

...not located in the area affected by movement of the partition boundary.

5 An apparatus comprising:

a memory comprising at least one queue, each queue defined by  
partition boundaries ;

at least one partition pointer, each partition pointer identifying a  
location of a partition boundary; and  
control logic coupled to the memory and the at least one partition  
pointer...to indicate an updated location of the partition  
boundary;

checking states of at least one queue affected by movement of the  
10 location of the partition boundary ;

I I determining when it is safe to move the location of the partition  
12 boundary ; and

19

when it is determined that it is safe to move the location of the  
partition boundary, updating the partition boundary to the updated

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Apr(Updated 030804)

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200350

(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent

| Set | Items  | Description  |
|-----|--------|--|
| S1  | 116972 | DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR DBM OR DBMS<br>OR RDBM OR RDBMS  |
| S2  | 1688   | S1(5N) (DUPLICAT? OR REPLICA? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR REP-<br>RODUC?)  |
| S3  | 4451   | PARTITION?(5N) (DETERMIN? OR ESTIMAT??? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALY-<br>S? OR ASSESS? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUT-<br>ES OR COMPUTED OR COMPUTING OR GAUG? OR EVALUAT? OR FIGURED OR<br>FIGURING OR MEASUR? OR DEFIN?) |
| S4  | 339709 | SAMPL???   |
| S5  | 15948  | STATISTIC??  |
| S6  | 1      | S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5  |
| S7  | 4      | S2 AND S3  |
| S8  | 68     | S1 AND S3  |
| S9  | 55     | S6:S8 AND IC=G06F  |
| S10 | 5      | S9 AND S4:S5   |
| S11 | 55     | S9:S10   |
| S12 | 8      | S7 OR S10  |
| S13 | 2157   | PARTITION?(5N) (SIZE? ? OR SIZING OR BOUNDAR??? OR RANGE? ?<br>OR EXTENT? ? OR MAGNITUDE? ?)   |
| S14 | 98     | S13(5N) (DETERMIN? OR ESTIMAT??? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR A-<br>SSESS? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR C-<br>OMPUTED OR COMPUTING OR GAUG? OR EVALUAT? OR FIGURED OR FIGUR-<br>ING OR MEASUR? OR DEFIN?)      |
| S15 | 7      | S1 AND S14   |
| S16 | 30     | S14 AND IC=G06F  |
| S17 | 24     | S16 NOT (S12 OR S15)   |
| S18 | 5      | S3 AND S4 AND S5   |
| S19 | 3      | S18 NOT (S12 OR S15 OR S17)  |
| S20 | 10     | S3(S)S5  |
| S21 | 14     | PARTITION? ?(15N)S5  |
| S22 | 11     | S21 NOT (S12 OR S15 OR S17 OR S19)   |

12/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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015437521 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2003-499663/200347  
XRPX Acc No: N03-397493

Statistical information collection apparatus e.g. for population, for business applications, determines proposed site for shop erection based on statistical data corresponding to each partition on area map

Patent Assignee: KAO CORP (KAOS )  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

| Patent No     | Kind | Date     | Applicat No   | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|---------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| JP 2003167881 | A    | 20030613 | JP 2001370294 | A    | 20011204 | 200347 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2001370294 A 20011204

Patent Details:  
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes  
JP 2003167881 A 6 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): JP 2003167881 A

NOVELTY - A display unit displays an electronic map of a designated area, which is divided into several partitions. The databases (2-6) store statistical data including population, number of public institutions, etc., corresponding to each partitioned area of the map. A determination unit determines a proposed site for erecting a shop based on the statistical data corresponding to each partitioned area on the map.

USE - Used in business applications for collecting statistical information such as number of public institutions such as schools, number of residents and population composition in designated area, for determining proposed site for erecting shops.

ADVANTAGE - Automatically performs area analysis to determine a suitable erection site efficiently.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the statistical data collection system. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

information process (1)  
statistical information databases (2-6)  
pp; 6 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: STATISTICAL ; INFORMATION; COLLECT; APPARATUS; POPULATION;  
BUSINESS; APPLY; DETERMINE; PROPOSED; SITE; SHOP; ERECT; BASED;  
STATISTICAL ; DATA; CORRESPOND; PARTITION; AREA; MAP

Derwent Class: P85; T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/60 ; G09B-029/00;  
G09B-029/10

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

12/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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015291970 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2003-352903/200333  
XRPX Acc No: N03-281850

Database administration and replication method involves storing statistics for each of database sampled records to perform extrapolated replication partition analysis operation on database

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC )  
Inventor: HARPER J W; SLISHMAN G R  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:  
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week  
US 20030004973 A1 20030102 US 2001897803 A 20010702 200333 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001897803 A 20010702

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes  
US 20030004973 A1 9 G06F-012/00

Abstract (Basic): US 20030004973 A1

NOVELTY - The database records are randomly sampled using a random sampling facility (26) which is integrated within a database management system (14). The statistics for each of the sampled records are stored, based on which an extrapolated replication partition analysis operation on the database, is performed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for database management system.

USE - For administration and replication of database storing business setting information, individual and corporate accounts, etc.

ADVANTAGE - Approximation partition analysis is performed without straining or otherwise compromising computer system resources. The integrated sampling facility reduces number of system calls required for performing the analysis and also enables rapid access to records being retrieved.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S). - The figure shows a block diagram of computer system.

database management system (14)

random sampling facility (26)

pp; 9 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: DATABASE ; ADMINISTER; REPLICA; METHOD; STORAGE; STATISTICAL ; DATABASE ; SAMPLE ; RECORD; PERFORMANCE; EXTRAPOLATE; REPLICA; PARTITION; ANALYSE; OPERATE; DATABASE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

12/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015291956 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2003-352889/200333

XRPX Acc No: N03-281836

Database partition boundary determination method in information system, involves sampling records of database using random number algorithms, which are added or deleted from database

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC )

Inventor: HARPER J W; SLISHMAN G R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No      | Kind | Date     | Applicat No   | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|----------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 20030004944 | A1   | 20030102 | US 2001897853 | A    | 20010702 | 200333 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001897853 A 20010702

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes  
US 20030004944 A1 10 G06F-007/00

Abstract (Basic): US 20030004944 A1

NOVELTY - A particular number defining a desired sample size is selectively received to provide a seed value for initializing a random number algorithm. The records of a database (10) which are randomly sampled using the algorithm, are added or deleted from the database.

Statistics for each record including a record key is stored to produce an approximation partition analysis.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for database partition boundary determination system.

USE - For databases in information system for business application.

ADVANTAGE - Enables obtaining accurate analysis for dynamically changing databases even though approximation partition analysis

is not mathematically exact.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the computer system.

database (10)

pp; 10 DwgNo 1/3

Title Terms: DATABASE ; PARTITION; BOUNDARY; DETERMINE; METHOD;  
INFORMATION; SYSTEM; SAMPLE ; RECORD; DATABASE ; RANDOM; NUMBER;  
ALGORITHM; ADD; DELETE; DATABASE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00

File Segment: EPI

12/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015267546

WPI Acc No: 2003-328475/200331

XRAM Acc No: C03-085378

XRFX Acc No: N03-262700

Characterizing S by the identification of textual and physical structured query fragments, useful for the analysis of textual and biopolymer information

Patent Assignee: US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES (USSH )

Inventor: BOISSY R J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No      | Kind | Date     | Applicat No   | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|----------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 20020177138 | A1   | 20021128 | US 2000248541 | P    | 20001115 | 200331 B |
|                |      |          | US 2001991013 | A    | 20011114 |          |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000248541 P 20001115; US 2001991013 A 20011114

Patent Details:

| Patent No      | Kind | Lan | Pg          | Main IPC                | Filing Notes  |
|----------------|------|-----|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| US 20020177138 | A1   | 118 | Cl2Q-001/68 | Provisional application | US 2000248541 |

Abstract (Basic): US 20020177138 A1

NOVELTY - Characterizing (M1) a set of strings (S) comprising receiving S with process-pattern containing substrings, defining series of search target S patterns effective for searching S and processing through an ordered series of search steps, each step being specific for one search class and an attempted discovery of an appropriate search target site to define a delimited search region for the next step, thereby characterizing S, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) analyzing (M2) a set of polynucleotides (PN's), comprising identifying electronic structured query fragments using M and isolating physical structured query fragments, where the isolating comprises providing the set of PN's and isolating physical structured query fragments within the set of PN's by isolating fragments that remain after processing the set of PN's through a series of step-wise delimitation processes comprising cleaving the set of PN's with a cleavage effector to form a set of PN fragments including target PN fragments, and retaining only the target PN fragments for a next preemptive cleavage according to each recognition site pattern of the series of recognition site patterns, and comparing the electronic structured query fragments to the physical structured query fragments, thereby analyzing the set of PN's;

(2) isolating and characterizing (M3) a set of PN's using M2;

(3) characterizing (M4) using M1 and defining a process for identifying the process-pattern containing substrings based on a selected arrangement of search targets within a search target string pattern, and performing the process to identify the process-pattern containing substrings within the S for each search target pattern in the series of search target patterns, thereby characterizing the S;

(4) characterizing (M5) sets of strings, comprising receiving one or more sets of strings of any length, where may be found occurrences

of relatively short search-target-strings of interest, and where one or more of the short search-target-strings are used to define a distinct search target, and where several distinct search targets or targets are assembled into structured entities known as search target groups, where a search target group is comprised of a partition search target that is used to partition the sets of strings under study into substrings or partition fragments bounded by consecutive occurrences of the partition search target, and a small array of a limited number M of major classes or ordered sets of search targets, where each major class is comprised of a limited number of ranked member search targets, and where a search target group of target group, of two or more search target groups or target groups of distinct composition of structure, may be used to characterize search target group-defined substrings found within the sets of strings under study, using the structure and composition of a search target group with M major classes to define a search process comprised of a series of M search steps that are to be effected within each of the partition fragments obtained, from the sets of strings under study, using the partition search target of the target group, and where the search process defines patterns, of occurrence within the partition fragments of search targets that are members of the target group, and where partition fragments or regions therein may be characterized by the occurrence of instances, of the process patterns that may be defined by the structure and composition of the target group, and using the structure and composition of a search target group with M major classes to effect a search process comprised of a series of M search steps within each of the partition fragments obtained, from the sets of strings under study, using the partition search target of the target group, and where the search process results in the detection of process-pattern entities, where each process-pattern entity is comprised of a pattern of M search target sites, which together include a search target site representing one member of each of the M major classes in the target group, and where each of the sites must be present and where sites representing higher-ranked members of the same major class must be absent within the relevant search area for the major class in the partition fragment, and where the process pattern entities are obtained as a result of a stepwise search and delimitation process after each site is found that restricts the region of the partition fragment where the next class-specific target-search occurs, and where partition fragments or regions therein may be characterized by the occurrence therein of process-pattern entities, where the process-pattern entities represent instances of the process-patterns that may be defined by the structure and composition of the target group, and where partition fragments or regions therein may be characterized by the occurrence therein of structured query fragments (SQFS) that are fragments bounded any two search target sites in a process-pattern entity, and whose lengths can be calculated by the positions of the constituent sites that comprise the process-pattern entity wherein the SQFs are found, and where the SQFs of particular interest are typically the SQFs bounded by the last two search target sites detected in the identification of a process-pattern entity; and

(5) physical characterization (M6) of a sample of PN's of the same general type.

USE - M1 to M6 are useful for identifying, classifying, comparing, generating and/or separating fragments derived from one or more physical samples of PN's. They can also be used in computational and laboratory methods and databases for analyzing textual and biological sequence information.

pp; 118 DwgNo 0/12

Title Terms: CHARACTERISTIC; IDENTIFY; TEXT; PHYSICAL; STRUCTURE; QUERY;

FRAGMENT; USEFUL; ANALYSE; TEXT; INFORMATION

Derwent Class: B04; D16; J04; S03; S05; T01

International Patent Class (Main): C12Q-001/68

International Patent Class (Additional): G01N-033/48; G01N-033/50;

G06F-019/00

File Segment: CPI; EPI

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014401280 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-221983/200228  
XRPX Acc No: N02-170482

Management device for partition table of database has addition section  
which replaces existing partition of partition table of database based  
on extracted partition definition information

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE )  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

| Patent No     | Kind | Date     | Applicat No   | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|---------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| JP 2002041333 | A    | 20020208 | JP 2000222669 | A    | 20000724 | 200228 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000222669 A 20000724

Patent Details:

| Patent No     | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC      | Filing Notes |
|---------------|------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| JP 2002041333 | A    |        | 6 G06F-012/00 |              |

Abstract (Basic): JP 2002041333 A

NOVELTY - A definition information extraction section obtains the  
partition definition information used in a new partition to be  
replaced and added to the existing partition of the partition table of  
a database. An addition section replaces the existing partition of  
the partition table of the database with the new partition based on  
the extracted partition definition information.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a  
database partition table management method.

USE - For partition table of database

ADVANTAGE - Enables automatic replacement and addition of new  
partition to existing partition of partition table of database.  
Maintains improvement of a disc in input-output performance by  
maintaining distribution condition of partition, thereby preventing  
data overflow of a predetermined area.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the sample of script  
production of a partition addition. (Drawing includes non-English  
language text).

pp; 6 DwgNo 1/3

Title Terms: MANAGEMENT; DEVICE; PARTITION; TABLE; DATABASE ; ADD; SECTION  
; REPLACE; EXIST; PARTITION; PARTITION; TABLE; DATABASE ; BASED; EXTRACT  
; PARTITION; DEFINE; INFORMATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

12/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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013499895 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2000-671836/200065  
XRPX Acc No: N01-012555

Restoration of database in a computer, involves applying modifications in  
log file to copied objects, including table index and partition index,  
during one pass through log file

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC )

Inventor: COURTER D K; HU M; KUNIOKA-WEIS L M; MAJITHIA T; MATAMOROS D A;  
RUDDY J A; WANG Y

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 6119128 | A    | 20000912 | US 9850554  | A    | 19980330 | 200065 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9850554 A 19980330

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|-----------|------|--------|----------|--------------|
|-----------|------|--------|----------|--------------|

Abstract (Basic): US 6119128 A

NOVELTY - The method involves copying objects, including the table index and partitioning index, from the secondary data storage device to the database on the primary data storage device after receiving a recovery indicator. Modifications in the log file are applied to the copied objects, including the table index and partitioning index, during one pass through the log file.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The method begins by copying different objects in the database from the primary data storage device to the secondary storage device, in which the table index is used to locate data in a table while the partitioning index defines the scope of each partition and assigns a row of the table to respective partition. Modifications to the objects are logged in the log file. The recovery indicator shows the required recovery of objects in the database. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) the restoration apparatus used on the database of a computer;
- (b) and the manufacture of the computer program carrier used in database restoration.

USE - Used in computer-implemented database systems and in recovering different types of objects with one pass of the log.

ADVANTAGE - Provides recovery for partitions, partitioning indexes and table indexes simultaneously. Requires only one pass of log file to apply modifications to database.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the recovery system for database in computer.

pp; 11 DwgNo 3/6

Title Terms: RESTORATION; DATABASE; COMPUTER; APPLY; MODIFIED; LOG; FILE; COPY; OBJECT; TABLE; INDEX; PARTITION; INDEX; ONE; PASS; THROUGH; LOG; FILE

Derwent Class: T01; T03

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

12/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013158954 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2000-330827/200029

XRPX Acc No: N00-249079

Provision method for continuous database service and scalable query performance uses active redundant copies, redundancy group and several computing system partitions, each group manages database schema replication in partitions

Patent Assignee: NCR INT INC (NATC ); NCR CORP (NATC )

Inventor: ANTOUN S Z; BLEVINS T J; DEMPSTER P B; MACDONALD R J; RAMSEY D A; ROBINSON I M; STELLWAGEN R G

Number of Countries: 027 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

| Patent No     | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|---------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| EP 992909     | A2   | 20000412 | EP 99307381 | A    | 19990917 | 200029 B |
| JP 2000137694 | A    | 20000516 | JP 99278115 | A    | 19990930 | 200032   |
| US 6263433    | B1   | 20010717 | US 98163708 | A    | 19980930 | 200142   |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98163708 A 19980930

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 992909 A2 E 14 G06F-011/14

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT

LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

JP 2000137694 A 12 G06F-015/177

US 6263433 B1 G06F-009/445

Abstract (Basic): EP 992909 A2

NOVELTY - The method has several computing systems connected

together via a network each comprising one or more computing system partitions. A redundancy group has a computing system and several computing system partitions, with each redundancy group managing the replication of the database schema within the computing system and computing system partitions within the redundancy group.

USE - For the provision of continuous database service and scalable query performance using active redundant copies.

ADVANTAGE - Provides a system with reasonable development costs and implementation schedules that does not sacrifice the benefits of open systems.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a block diagram of the hardware environment that could be used.

pp; 14 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: PROVISION; METHOD; CONTINUOUS; DATABASE; SERVICE; QUERY; PERFORMANCE; ACTIVE; REDUNDANT; COPY; REDUNDANT; GROUP; COMPUTATION; SYSTEM; PARTITION; GROUP; MANAGE; DATABASE; REPLICA; PARTITION

Derwent Class: T01; U21

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/445; G06F-011/14; G06F-015/177

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

12/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012192941 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1998-609854/199851

Related WPI Acc No: 1996-300843; 1999-539789

XRPX Acc No: N98-474443

Replicated object management method for hierarchical network database - involves determining object IDs of target and its parent objects, and combining object IDs to form database-wide object ID

Patent Assignee: NOVELL INC (NOVE-N)

Inventor: IZATT L; OLDS D R; PRASAD R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 5832487 | A    | 19981103 | US 94357466 | A    | 19941215 | 199851 B |
|            |      |          | US 958671   | P    | 19951215 |          |
|            |      |          | US 96764236 | A    | 19961214 |          |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 958671 P 19951215; US 94357466 A 19941215; US 96764236 A 19961214

Patent Details:

| Patent No  | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC    | Filing Notes   |
|------------|------|--------|-------------|--|
| US 5832487 | A    | 15     | G06F-017/30 | CIP of application US 94357466.<br>Provisional application US 958671<br>CIP of patent US 5608903 |

Abstract (Basic): US 5832487 A

The method involves obtaining a replica ID (102) which identifies the replica relative to other replica in database. The replica ID and an integer value (104) are used to form a partition-wide object ID for target object.

The integer value is calculated by event counter value (108), pseudo-random value (110), time stamp value (112), GUID value (114). The partition-wide object ID is determined for each parent object of target object. The parent and child object IDs are combined to form database-wide object ID.

USE - In distributed digital network.

ADVANTAGE - Unique identifier of database is not updated during updation of object name. Does not allow distinct object to have same IDs.

Dwg.5/11

Title Terms: REPLICA; OBJECT; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; HIERARCHY; NETWORK; DATABASE; DETERMINE; OBJECT; TARGET; PARENT; OBJECT; COMBINATION; OBJECT; FORM; DATABASE; WIDE; OBJECT; ID

15/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014357953 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-178654/200223  
XRPX Acc No: N02-135824

Computer system for object identity and partitioning for user defined extents, has computer program with schema mapper for mapping between object attributes and fields in database table

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: BURROUGHS T K; LEE W D; LUEBBE S C

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 6341289 | B1   | 20020122 | US 99306518 | A    | 19990506 | 200223 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99306518 A 19990506

Patent Details:

| Patent No  | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC    | Filing Notes |
|------------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| US 6341289 | B1   | 19     | G06F-017/00 |              |

Abstract (Basic): US 6341289 B1

NOVELTY - The computer system (100) has a computer program stored in a memory (120) and executed by a processor (110). The computer program includes a schema mapper for mapping between object attributes and fields in a database table. The schema mapper defines the source of a partitioning key value and the partitioning key field in the database table for storing the partitioning key value.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The partitioning key value identifies the partition containing the object within a class of objects. The partition also defines the subclass of objects with the class.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) the computer program;

(b) and the mapping method between objects and database table used to persistently store objects.

USE - For object identity and partitioning for user defined extents.

ADVANTAGE - Allows transparent and flexible partitioning of created objects. Allows queries to be performed against partition without requiring user to have any specific knowledge of the partitioning structure. Provides customization and extension quality of framework mechanisms that are valuable to framework consumers because the cost of customizing or extending a framework is much less than the cost of replacing or reworking an existing solution. Allows maximum flexibility in application development and deployment.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic view of the computer system.

Computer system (100)

Processor (110)

Memory (120)

pp; 19 DwgNo 1/8

Title Terms: COMPUTER; SYSTEM; OBJECT; IDENTIFY; PARTITION; USER; DEFINE; EXTENT; COMPUTER; PROGRAM; MAP; MAP; OBJECT; ATTRIBUTE; FIELD; DATABASE; TABLE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/00

File Segment: EPI

15/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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013575318 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2001-059525/200107  
XRPX Acc No: N01-044410

Repartitioning of data stored in direct access storage device connected to computer, involves reorganizing identified partitions based on altered partitioning scheme by moving data between identified partitions

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC )

Inventor: COURTER D K; DESAI P S; FRISKE C A; GARTH J M; GOUGHERTY K D;

KUNIOKA-WEIS L M; RAIMAN D E; RUDDY J A; WATTS J A; ZEIDENSTEIN K R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 6125370 | A    | 20000926 | US 9853246  | A    | 19980401 | 200107 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9853246 A 19980401

Patent Details:

| Patent No  | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC    | Filing Notes |
|------------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| US 6125370 | A    | 8      | G06F-017/00 |              |

Abstract (Basic): US 6125370 A

NOVELTY - The adjacent partitions of data that would be affected by the altered partitioning scheme, are identified. Access to each identified partition is restricted, without restricting access to other partitions. The identified partitions are reorganized based on the altered partitioning scheme, by moving data between the identified partitions, while allowing access to other partition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The change in partitioning scheme for data is detected during alteration of partitioning index specifying one or more partitions and a limit key for each partition. The limit key defines a range of values for the partition. The adjacent partitions affected by the altered partitioning scheme are identified and reorganized. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for data repartitioning apparatus.

USE - For data repartitioning in relational databases stored in direct access storage devices such as hard disk drive, tape drive, floppy disk drive connected to computer.

ADVANTAGE - Because the rebalancing of data is limited to the affected partition, the repartitioning system provides a technique for rebalancing a subset of partitions without restricting access to unaffected partitions. Enables shifting of data among partitions based on the changed partitioning scheme, reliably.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flow diagram illustrating the process sequence involved in data repartitioning method.

pp; 8 DwgNo 2/3

Title Terms: DATA; STORAGE; DIRECT; ACCESS; STORAGE; DEVICE; CONNECT; COMPUTER; IDENTIFY; PARTITION; BASED; ALTER; PARTITION; SCHEME; MOVE; DATA; IDENTIFY; PARTITION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00

File Segment: EPI

15/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011501874 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1997-479788/199744

XRPX Acc No: N97-400244

Information handling system for multiprocessor database - has workfile disks which are logically partitioned into multiple groups and shared by logical processors which separately execute mergesort operation

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC )

Inventor: WU K; YU P S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 5671405 | A    | 19970923 | US 95504160 | A    | 19950719 | 199744 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95504160 A 19950719

Patent Details:  
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes  
US 5671405 A 7 G06F-007/06

Abstract (Basic): US 5671405 A

The system includes several logical processors each of which operates under control of an image of an operating system program. A **database** storage system stores data in a predetermined data structure and one or more workfile storage disk store workfiles during mergesort operations. One or more workfile storage disks are shared by one or more logical processors. Mergesort operations are executed on separate logical processors.

The execution involves sorting the data structure into one or more ordered runs and **determining** a logical **partition** size of the workfile storage disks. A least loaded partition is selected and one or more ordered runs are written into the workfile storage disks in the selected partition. The ordered runs are merged into a single sorted run.

ADVANTAGE - Processes efficient concurrent mergesorts. Allows dynamically choose less loaded partition to achieve benefits of load balancing.

Dwg.3/3

Title Terms: INFORMATION; HANDLE; SYSTEM; MULTIPROCESSOR; **DATABASE** ; DISC; LOGIC; PARTITION; MULTIPLE; GROUP; SHARE; LOGIC; PROCESSOR; SEPARATE; EXECUTE; OPERATE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/06

File Segment: EPI

15/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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011159315 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1997-137240/199713

**Still-picture registration processor for still-picture database applications - in which image registering part registers information on intersection of each block based on representation colour**

Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK (MATU )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| JP 9016614 | A    | 19970117 | JP 95163451 | A    | 19950629 | 199713 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 95163451 A 19950629

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes  
JP 9016614 A 9 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): JP 9016614 A

The still-picture registration processor divides the still- picture data (2) into several blocks separated by **boundary** lines, using a block **partitioning** part (3). A border-line **calculating** part (4) computes a outline-representing point, which is obtained as the intersection of the boundary line and border line of an image, for every boundary-line of each block. When the outline-representing point is obtained at two or more places, a border line simplifying part (5) selects the representation indication of two points from the outline-representing part.

A colour calculating part (6) divides each block into two areas using linear approximation which connects the intersections and computes the allowed colour specification for each area. An image registering part (7) registers the information (8) on the intersection of each block and on each representation colour.

ADVANTAGE - Simplifies display of still-picture data. Enables easy distinction of data. Improves image characteristics. Enables easy digital signal processing and provision of hardware. Improves

. . . operativity. Enables high speed processing.

Dwg.1/11

Title Terms: STILL; PICTURE; REGISTER; PROCESSOR; STILL; PICTURE; DATABASE  
; APPLY; IMAGE; REGISTER; PART; REGISTER; INFORMATION; INTERSECT; BLOCK;  
BASED; REPRESENT; COLOUR

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G

17/5/5 (Item 3 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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013958120 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2001-442334/200148  
XRPX Acc No: N01-327202

Buffering packets in digital communications system in order to fairly  
distribute unused buffer space between connections and traffic flow  
groups

Patent Assignee: NEWBRIDGE NETWORKS CORP (NEWB-N)

Inventor: BONNEAU M; DAVIS T

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| CA 2273291 | A1   | 20001127 | CA 2273291  | A    | 19990527 | 200148 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2273291 A 19990527

Patent Details:

| Patent No  | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|------------|------|--------|----------|--------------|
| CA 2273291 | A1   | E      | 37       | G06F-012/02  |

Abstract (Basic): CA 2273291 A1

NOVELTY - A hierarchy of memory partitions is defined , where each  
partitions consists of child partitions . The size of the top  
level partitions is set, whilst the nominal partition size for  
the child partitions is dynamically computed based on the  
congestion of each given child memory partition. The final step is  
iterated until all the partition sizes have been set.

USE - For digital communications system e.g. ATM network.

ADVANTAGE - Fairly distributes unused buffer space between  
connections and traffic flow groups.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a schematic diagram  
of the memory hierarchy in the buffer.

pp; 37 DwgNo 4/10

Title Terms: BUFFER; PACKET; DIGITAL; COMMUNICATE; SYSTEM; ORDER; FAIR;  
DISTRIBUTE; BUFFER; SPACE; CONNECT; TRAFFIC; FLOW; GROUP

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/02

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-012/20; H04L-012/56;  
H04L-029/02

File Segment: EPI

17/5/7 (Item 5 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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013491699 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2000-663642/200064  
XRPX Acc No: N00-491668

Optimized runtime communication processing in co-/multisimulation  
environment, involves limiting synchronizations between solvers to  
situation in which simulation is performed based on provided event  
information

Patent Assignee: MENTOR GRAPHICS CORP (MENT-N)

Inventor: BRADLEY R M; EISENHOFER K; NAZARETH K; ODRYNA P; VENKATACHAR A T

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 6108494 | A    | 20000822 | US 98139215 | A    | 19980824 | 200064 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98139215 A 19980824

Patent Details:

| Patent No  | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|------------|------|--------|----------|--------------|
| US 6108494 | A    |        | 17       | G06F-009/455 |

Abstract (Basic): US 6108494 A

NOVELTY - The optimized direction information of boundary nets (425) that satisfy partitioning rules, is determined. The solvers are synchronized based on determined optimized direction information, in response to event information provided by first solver. The synchronizations between first and other solvers are limited to situations in which simulation is performed by each solvers depending on event information.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The design source (415) is read upon which first simulator operates. The desired source defines several cells representing a design of the system or a portion of it. The two or more instances of a cell is identified, where respective subset of instances containing one instance but not all of the cell's instances is assigned to a predetermined solvers based upon the set of partitioning rules. The edited design source corresponding to a partition to be stimulated by the first solver and netlist information in format understandable by second solver are generated. The edited design source includes modified cell description of a parent cell with which the cell is associated. The directions associated with boundary nets are accumulated based on corresponding netlist information. Each boundary net has a direction associated with each design partition it connects. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for optimized runtime communication processing program.

USE - For use in co-/multisimulation environment and electronic design automation.

ADVANTAGE - Since the synchronizations between solvers are limited to situations in which simulation is performed depending on event information from another solver, the runtime is optimized by avoiding unnecessary synchronizations during the simulation session. Increases runtime performance of co-/multisimulation environment by reducing number of connections and traffic between simulators.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the overview of N-way co-/simulation process.

Design source (415)

Boundary net (425)

pp; 17 DwgNo 4/8

Title Terms: COMMUNICATE; PROCESS; CO; ENVIRONMENT; LIMIT; SITUATE;

SIMULATE; PERFORMANCE; BASED; EVENT; INFORMATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/455

File Segment: EPI

17/5/8 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012977674 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2000-149525/200014

Related WPI Acc No: 1993-160906; 1995-031801

XRPX Acc No: N00-110757

Document partitioning fractionation method in digital computer for nonhierarchical, linear-time partitioning of corpus of documents by determining partitioning of desired size from ordering

Patent Assignee: XEROX CORP (XERO )

Inventor: CUTTING D R; KARGER D; PEDERSEN J O; TUKEY J W

Number of Countries: 017 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

| Patent No   | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|-------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| EP 980043   | A2   | 20000216 | EP 92309402 | A    | 19921015 | 200014 B |
|             |      |          | EP 99203801 | A    | 19921015 |          |
| EP 980043   | B1   | 20030507 | EP 92309402 | A    | 19921015 | 200333   |
|             |      |          | EP 99203801 | A    | 19921015 |          |
| DE 69233054 | E    | 20030612 | DE 633054   | A    | 19921015 | 200346   |
|             |      |          | EP 99203801 | A    | 19921015 |          |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91790316 A 19911112

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

NOVELTY - An user partition is created. A ghost partition overlapping the user partition is created. Diagnostic software is transferred to ghost partition. The ghost partition is disabled after determining that ghost partition is not required.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Ghost partition is adapted to contain diagnostic software and download verification software. Maximum and minimum partition size is determined for the ghost partition and ghost partition size is allocated appropriately. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for partition creation and deletion program storage device.

USE - In data storage device with diagnostic system e.g. multiplatter disk drive.

ADVANTAGE - Avoids need to set up large system partition and avoids wasting disk space associated with manufacturing diagnostic, as no master boot records for any of user or system partition is modified during processing.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flow chart illustrating partition creation and deletion method.

pp; 20 DwgNo 7/8

Title Terms: PARTITION; CREATION; DELETE; METHOD; DATA; STORAGE; DEVICE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-011/22

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-011/267

File Segment: EPI

17/5/15 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011466566 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1997-444473/199741

XRFX Acc No: N97-370100

Automatic size calculation method for partition members in rooms - involves computing size of partition member by selecting one among basic specification stored in microcomputer, corresponding to measured size of room space

Patent Assignee: KOMANI KK (KOMA-N)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| JP 9203225 | A    | 19970805 | JP 9637123  | A    | 19960130 | 199741 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9637123 A 19960130

Patent Details:

| Patent No  | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC    | Filing Notes |
|------------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| JP 9203225 | A    | 3      | E04H-001/00 |              |

Abstract (Basic): JP 9203225 A

The method uses a laser type distance measuring equipment (1) which is connected to a microcomputer (2). The size of room space is measured using a laser beam irradiated from the distance measuring equipment. A number of partition member basic specifications are stored in the microcomputer.

The size of a partition member is computed by selecting one among the number of stored basic specifications corresponding to measured size of room space.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to deduce size of each partition member automatically based on size of room. Shortens measurement time. Avoids generation of mistake in distance measurement work.

Dwg.1/3

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; SIZE; CALCULATE; METHOD; PARTITION; MEMBER; ROOM; COMPUTATION; SIZE; PARTITION; MEMBER; SELECT; ONE; BASIC; SPECIFICATION; STORAGE; MICROCOMPUTER; CORRESPOND; MEASURE; SIZE; ROOM; SPACE

Derwent Class: Q43; Q46; S02; T01

International Patent Class (Main): E04H-001/00

International Patent Class (Additional): E04B-002/74; G01B-011/00;

G01C-005/00; G06F-015/02

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

17/5/16 (Item 14 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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011344485      \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1997-322390/199730  
XRPX Acc No: N97-266753

Distributed application creation for object oriented environment -  
involves displaying application layout for user manipulation of objects  
with internal representation of objects and boundaries allowing creation  
of server code structure

Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC ); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC  
)

Inventor: KLICNIK V; MCDONALD R D

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

| Patent No  | Kind | Date     | Applicat No | Kind | Date     | Week     |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| EP 780763  | A1   | 19970625 | EP 96308312 | A    | 19961118 | 199730 B |
| CA 2165893 | A    | 19970622 | CA 2165893  | A    | 19951221 | 199743   |
| US 5915113 | A    | 19990622 | US 96777688 | A    | 19961220 | 199931   |
| CA 2165893 | C    | 20010313 | CA 2165893  | A    | 19951221 | 200118   |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2165893 A 19951221

Cited Patents: 1.Jnl.Ref; US 5457797

Patent Details:

| Patent No                              | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC    | Filing Notes |
|--|------|-----|----|-------------|--------------|
| EP 780763                              | A1   | E   | 14 | G06F-009/46 |              |
| Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB |      |     |    |             |              |
| CA 2165893                             | A    |     |    | G06F-009/44 |              |
| US 5915113                             | A    |     |    | G06F-009/45 |              |
| CA 2165893                             | C    | E   |    | G06F-009/44 |              |

Abstract (Basic): EP 780763 A

The object oriented application creation method involves displaying  
application layout illustrating object parts and links. The application  
is defined internally. At least one partition boundary is  
displayed and represented internally in response to user action.

At least one program object is relocated so that it's connection  
with other objects cross at least one partition boundary and  
defining the connections as distributed in the internal connection.  
Client and server objects are determined from the distributed  
connections. In response to a user commit action server code structure  
is generated with a distributed interface for each server. A client  
stub is generated with the distributed interface for each client part  
corresponding to each server.

ADVANTAGE - Allows effective utilisation of network resources.

Dwg.4/6

Title Terms: DISTRIBUTE; APPLY; CREATION; OBJECT; ORIENT; ENVIRONMENT;  
DISPLAY; APPLY; LAYOUT; USER; MANIPULATE; OBJECT; INTERNAL; REPRESENT;  
OBJECT; BOUNDARY; ALLOW; CREATION; SERVE; CODE; STRUCTURE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44 ; G06F-009/45 ;  
G06F-009/46

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/44

File Segment: EPI